REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,471.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ....Rs. 42 } Including { For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance ...	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARCOT, 1,781 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 25th January 1873, at 4 P.M.

Jan. 1873.		Feb. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	25	Leave Tuticorin	2
,, Rutnagherry	26	,, Colombo	3
,, Vingorla	26	,, Galle	4
,, Goa	27	,, Negapatam	7
,, Carwar	27	,, Madras	9
,, Mangalore	28	,, Coconada	11
,, Cannanore	29	,, Vizagapatam	12
,, Tellicherry	29	,, Bimlipatam	12
,, Calicut	30	,, Gopaulpore	13
,, Beypore	30	,, False Point	14
,, Cochin	31	Arrive CALCUTTA	16
,, Alleppy	31		

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th January 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th January 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA CANAL.

THE Fine new full-powered Screw Steamer

"MALAGA"

will leave Bombay for Liverpool on or about the 2?th of January.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation with Bathrooms and every arrangement for the comfort of a limited number of First-class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL..................Rs. 450.

For Passage and Plans of Cabins apply to

KING, KING, & Co.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

HARRISON LINE.

TO SAIL ON 25th JANUARY.

S. S. AMBASSADOR, 1,950 TONS R., 250 H. P. NOMINAL.

THIS splendid and very fast Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, has just accomplished her first voyage from Liverpool to Calcutta, and will be despatched as above. Her Saloon accommodation is extensive and of the most superb description, and no effort has been spared to render the Cabins cool and comfortable. A Doctor and a Stewardess will be carried.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can however be procured on board at moderate rates.

For passage and further particulars apply to

Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE New Steamer TIMOR, 1440 Tons Nett Register, 200 H. P., nominal, will SAIL early in FEBRUARY. She made the passage from England to Bombay in 27 steaming days. Her Cabin accommodation consists of a Saloon on deck, handsomely fitted, for 26 First-class Passengers; and she will carry a STEWARDESS.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez	Rs. 300
To Liverpool	Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10th FEBRUARY.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s New and Powerful Steam-ship HUTTON, 2,340 tons. This fine Steamer has passenger accommodation of a superior description with Cabins on Deck, and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL, Rs 500,

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer APIS, 2,230 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th February 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(including a liberal Table exclusive of Wines, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 13th January 1873.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship PARANA, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th January 1873.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship PHRENOLOGIST, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th January 1873.

KEROSINE OIL, Wholesale and Retail.—Apply to FARNHAM & Co.

No. 16, Elphinstone Circle.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 20th January, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain W. E. Dundas, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 28th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ELLORA, (1,727 tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 25th January.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under :—

About February 1st—"CELLA," 2,000 Tons, 300 H.P., G. Jeffery, Commander.

About February 25th—"EUROPEAN," 2,600 Tons, 450 H. P., G. P. Abram, Commander.

March—"ATALANTA," 2,300 Tons, 400 H.P., G. Mathews, Commander.

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

Fare ....£45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st February 1873.

ASIA, on SATURDAY, 1st March 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class ...	Rs. 5 0
Second Class ...	... 3 8
Third Class ...	... 1 8
Horses ...	... 4 0
Carriages ...	... 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.

DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

HINDOSTAN	3,113 Tons	650 H.P.,	on 3rd March.
PESHAWUR	3,782 ,,	...600 ,,	on 17th ,,
AUSTRALIA	3,648 ,,	...600 ,,	on 31st ,,
KHEDIVE	3,742 ,,	...600 ,,	on 14th April.
CATHAY	2,983 ,,	...500 ,,	on 28th ,,
DECCAN	3,128 ,,	... 600 ,,	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	,, 360

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 11th January 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.

Correspondents.

Grindlay & Co., London. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

N.B.—Passage Agents for Messrs. Thos. Wilson Sons & Co. Line of Canal Steamers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and coloured Piece Goods.

50 Wooden Tops for Telegraph Posts.

AT 1 P.M.,

(The Property of an Officer who has left Bombay.)

Grey Arab Galloway, "Forty Winks," winner of the Galloway Hurdle Race at Poona.

An English Grass-cutter in perfect order.

An English Horse Box.

A Bay Arab Riding Horse.

A handsome English-built Light Sociable by Drew and Burnett, Edinburgh.

A ditto ditto Circular Glass Fronted Miniature Brougham.

A Black Australian Cab, 14-2, late the property of an Officer broken to saddle, has been ridden as a Charger and driven in Harness.

AUCTION SALE OF COWARD'S SUPERIOR PERFUMERY AND MEDICINES.

On SATURDAY the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of 22 cases Superior Perfumery and Medicine, consists of Peppermint, Ginger, Cough, Rose, Brilliants, Motto kisses, and mixed Lozenges, Lemon, Raspberry and Rose drops, Seidlitz Powders, Carbonate of Soda, Tartaric Acid Cream of Tartar, Epsom salts, Essence of Pepermint, Ginger, Balsom Copioi, Glecerine, Brandy Bitters Cod Liver Oil, Essence of Rose, guards Boquet, Verbena, Rondeletia, Jockey Club, Lavender Water, Milk of Roses, Lavender, Verbena and Golden Oil, Circassian and Cold Cream, Macassar Pomades, Camphorated Dentifrice, Tooth Brushes, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, comprising fine plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Piano, handsome English-built Carriages, Horses, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY the 28th, and WEDNESDAY the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a very handsome electroplated 6 light Kerosine Chandeliers, elegant Statues, and real Bronze Figures, &c., at the Crow's Nest, Mahaluxmee.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of H. Fetts, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th January 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, IN PUTHAN STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Thuckur Bhowan Jewraz, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Sha Dwarkad as Mun ordass, by virtue of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 12th day of June 1872, and executed by the said Mortgagor to the said Mortgagee. All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Puthan Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the Sweeper's Passage, on the west by the said Puthan Street, on the north by the property of Nanco Datoo, and Nuthoo Datoo, and on the south by a passage and the house of Succaram Pandoo, and containing by admeasurement 382-3-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed under No. 44, and registered under No. 2193 and 2948.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th January 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HEERALALL AND COMPANY, 38, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, situate on the west side of Parell Road, opposite to Royal Spinning and Weaving Company.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL and Co. will sell the undermentioned property on the premises, by Public Auction, by order of Mortgagee Sha Moolchund Ruttonjee, and on account and at the risk of Emambux Hoosenbux, Mortgagor.

All that piece or parcel of Fazundaree land or ground, together with message, tenement, or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Parell Road opposite to the Royal Spinning and Weaving Company in the Mazagon Sub-district, assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 767 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 110, containing by admeasurement 4 square kathees or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the east, west, north and south by the properties belonging to Fazendar J. J. Pereira.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 17th January 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 1 P.M., at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, No. 12.

A quantity of grey and coloured Piece-goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T. Cloth, Madapollams, Jacconets, Scarfs, Dhotier, Chintz, &c.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7½ lbs.

5 ,, ,, ,, 11 lbs., 54 inches.

4 ,, ,, Dhoties, Jaconets, &c.

Also, different sorts of Wine, such as Sherry, Amoroso, Cherry Brandy, Curacao, Orange and White Currant Wine, Mahalla, Muscatel, Madura Car ayaling Muscatel de Satial, Sabiel, few dozens of Italian Wine called Borollo Secco, and Brachetto.

On account and risk of the first purchaser—

25 Gross Pair of Gilt Ear-rings.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th January 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will have despatch :—

The "COMO," 1,400 tons, with accommodation for a limited number of first-class passengers, about the 5th February.

The "ORLANDO," 1,?37 tons, about the middle of February. This favorite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a favourable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is superior and well-ventilated, and the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 30 days. A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class.........Rs. 500 | Second Class ....Rs. 300

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

The "VIRAGO," 1,787 tons, and other Steamers.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s. s. COMO, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th January 1873.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ss. KINGSTON, arrived from London, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and counter signature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, s.s. Kingston.

Bombay, 16th January 1873.

VICTORA THEATRE,

MONDAY EVENING, 20th JANUARY.

EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

COMBINATION OF

EUROPEAN AND PARSEE ARTISTES.

FIRST TIME IN INDIA OF

PROF. PEPPER'S MARVELLOUS SHADOW PANTOMIME,

THE WONDER OF THE AGE.

SEE FUTURE ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 24th JANUARY.

Mr. & Mrs. BENNEE,

AND THE GENTLEMEN OF THE AMATEUR CORPS

IN

HOW TO WIN A WIDOW,

AND BURLESQUE OF

THE MAID AND THE MAGPIE,

OR THE

FATAL SPOON,

NEW SCENERY, DRESSES, LOCAL HITS AND SONGS.

Box Plan at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & CO.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

P. HAMILTON & CO., UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,

Has REMOVED the whole of their BUSINESS to No. 6, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, where all ORDERS for FUNERALS will receive immediate attention.

MARBLE TOMBS, MONUMENTS, CROSSES and HEADSTONES, of every description, executed on the shortest possible notice.

ORNAMENTAL RAILINGS for GRAVES supplied.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

CARRIAGES FOR HIRE.

BROUGHAMS, PHAETONS, and SHIGRAMS, single or double, by the Month or Day; also good Saddle Horses.

ICE BOXES, of any size, with DRAWERS and without.

THE Steamer "COMO" having arrived, CUTLER, PALMER and Co. can SUPPLY their PETIT MEDOC, in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 6-8 per dozen.

Dean Lane, Bombay, 16th January 1873.

CARSON'S

ORIGINAL

ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,

The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Works, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING,

Lasting twice as long as common Paint.

Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,

La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.

Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

AGENTS FOR

THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.

Particulars on application.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAMERS and STEAM LAUNCHES, BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £180 to £293
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £215 to £220
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £270 to £365
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £396 to £500
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £715 to £866
&c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,

ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The Public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at Home and Abroad,

and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

INTENDING EXHIBITORS in Division I. "FINE ARTS" are particularly requested to send in their Contributions without further delay, addressed to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

Local Exhibition, Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

GENTLEMEN who own CHINESE, JAPANESE or other CURIOSITIES, and wish to exhibit them, are requested to FORWARD THEM without any further delay to

THE SECRETARY,

Victoria and Albert Museum.

Bombay, 11th January 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half-year ending 31st December 1872 have THIS DAY been POSTED.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 14th January 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—SEALED TENDERS (marked "TENDERS FOR WHEELS") will be received by the Agent, G. I. P Railway, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon of the 22nd instant, for PURCHASE of about 350 Wagon Wheels, 3 ft. diameter, which may be viewed at the Locomotive Workshops, Byculla.

The parties tendering must specify the price per ton, and the Wheels to be removed at the expense of the purchaser within a month after the purchase has been completed.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

C. W. HAWKINS, Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 8th January 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

On and from THIS DATE the EXTRA FERRY CHARGES on GOODS conveyed between KISTNA and CHICKSAGORE STATIONS are WITHDRAWN, and on and after MONDAY, the 13th instant, the EXTRA FERRY CHARGES ON ALL OTHER TRAFFIC between these Stations WILL CEASE. Trains will from this last mentioned date run through over the Kistna River in accordance with the present Time Table.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 9th January 1873.

DEUTSCHE NATIONALBANK, BREMEN.

Capital—15,000,000 Ths. (£2,250,000 Sterling).

LONDON BANKERS.

ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK: J. HENRY SCHROEDER & Co.

The Bank draws Bills of Exchange on their Head Office in Bremen and on their London Bankers, and purchases approved Bills on the Continent and Great Britain at the best current rates of the day.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents in Bombay.

THE UNDERSIGNED have been appointed AGENTS for the following COMPANIES, and are now prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES :—

Cie. d'Asscs. Mmes. L'Equateur.

CAPITAL—Fcs. 1,000,000.

DIRECTEUR AU HAVRE :

Ant. Chegaray.

Cie. d'Asscs. Mmes. L'Atlantique.

CAPITAL—Fcs. 1,000,000.

ADMINISTRATUER—DIRECTEUR AU HAVRE :

Ant. Chegaray.

Cie. d'Asscs. Mmes. Havraise and Parisienne.

CAPITAL—Fcs. 1,000,000.

DIRECTEUR AU HAVRE :

Eug. Cauvin.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 16th January 1873.

KEELL'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION, 15, MEADOW STREET.

FOR THE COLD WEATHER.

LADIES' CLOTH JACKETS, Rs. 4-8 to 14-8.

LADIES' VELVETEEN JACKETS, Rs. 6-8 to 13-8.

LADIES' SILK VELVET JACKETS, Rs. 31-8 to 67.

CHILDREN'S CLOTH JACKETS, Rs. 1-8 to 3-8.

WOOL PLAID SHAWLS, Rs. 7 to 12-8.

MERINO HOSE, Ladies' & Children's.

WOOL POPLINS, Rs. 1-2 per yard. Blue. Claret. Slate. Violet. Black.

FRENCH REPPS, Rs. 18 full dress. Blue. Claret. Slate. Navy.

LOUISE TWILLS, Re. 1 per yard. Violet. Brown. Navy. Prune.

CLOTH JACKETS. Trimmed with Fur, Rs. 14-8.

VELVETEEN CARICK CAPES, Rs. 18-8 to 28-8.

VELVET VELVETEENS, Rs. 2-4 to 2-12 per yard.

ARCTIC DOWN SKIRTS, Rs. 9 each.

SATIN QUILTED SKIRTS, Rs. 17-8 each.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Caution to the Public.

Whereas several miserable COUNTERFEITS of MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

Are offered for Sale in the Bombay Market, the Public are hereby Cautioned against PURCHASING THE SAME.

They are not only useless as a Perfume, but Very injurious to the health.

The well-known Richness and Delicacy of MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER Is in itself sufficient to maintain its ascendancy over all other Perfumes.

It should be purchased only from RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS, *Asking for the* GENUINE MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,

Prepared only by

Messrs. LANMAN AND KEMP, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, *NEW YORK.*

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SPECIAL CONSIGNMENTS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just RECEIVED FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of GLOVES, SCARFS, HATS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY, WOOLLENS, &c., real Russia Leather GOODS.

BADHAM & Co. beg to draw attention to the following Price List.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

DEPARTMENTS.

GLOVES.	Rs. a.
Ladies' White Kid Gloves ... Nett.	P. Pr 2 12
Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves.	,, 2 12
Gent's White Kid Gloves ...	,, 3 0
Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves	,, 3 0
Gent's Colored Kid Gloves...	,, 3 0
Gent's Dogskin Gloves.........	,, 2 12
COLLARS.	
Shakespear, Realm, Suez, First Lord, Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz.	6 8
SCARFS.	
Duke of Edinburgh, Napier, Teck, and Windsor	2 12
The Romal Satin	3 0
Washing Scarfs, in a variety of colors.	
HATS.	
Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15 8
Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hats	12 8
Black Felt Hyde Park, Brighton, Derby, Stanhope, and Scarboro, ...	6 8
Brown Felt do. do.	7 0
Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester..	6 0
Sola Topies, new shape	5 0
HOUSEHOLD LINEN.	
Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single), Sponge Bags, from	1 8

JEWELLEY.	Rs. a.
Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	
SHIRTS. (All new Patterns.)	
Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool, each	8 8
Badham's Oxford Cloth, each..	6 8
Badham's Spun Silk...	12 0
Badham's French Cambric, per doz.	60 0
Badham's White Shirts, p.doz.	60 0
SLEEPING SUITS.	
Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool	18 0
Badham's Silk and Wool	19 0
Badham's Spun Silk	22 0
TIES.	
Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb......	1 0
Coloured ,, ,, ,,	1 8
White Dress Ties, from	0 8
HELMETS.	
Hawke's Regulation Helmet	18 0
Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps & Spike ...	23 0
White Helmets, for Civilians	18 0
White and Drab Hunting Hats	15 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS.	
English-made, with Leg Rest	11 0
Do. without do	10 0

UMBRELLAS.	Rs. a.
Ladies' and Gent's Silk Umbrellas. White Cotton Lined Green.	
HOSIERY.	
Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12 8
Fine Fancy Striped, from	14 8
Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16 0
Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4 8
Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ doz. for	20 0
Fine Super India Gauze ,, ,,	26 0
Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each	6 0
OVERLAND SUITS.	
Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22 0
Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35 0
BRACES.	
Best Indiarubber, Clarence & Cantab	2 8
HANDKERCHIEFS.	
Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 8
,, ,, ,, Coloured Borders...	5 0
Fine Irish Cambric, from	10 8
TRUNKS, &c.	
Overland Trunks, Portmanteaux, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, Straps, &c.	
STICKS.	
Gent's Walking Sticks and Canes.	

TAILORING.

A large Stock of Coatings and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions fo Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

23, RAMPART ROW.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce the ARRIVAL of a fresh and large assortment of GOODS, received "OVERLAND," consisting of "BALL and DINNER DRESSES," "RICH SILK and SATIN DRESSES," "BONNETS," "HATS," "POLONAISES," "COSTUMES," "FLOWERS," "RIBBONS," "FRENCH MUSLINS," "FRENCH CAMBRICS," "CRETONNES," "GRENADINES," &c., "LACE HANDKERCHIEFS," "SILK STOCKINGS," "FANS," "CRINOLINES," "HEAD DRESSES," WHITE, BLACK and COLOURED KID GLOVES of SUPERIOR QUALITY for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, also "DRESS NECK TIES," &c., &c.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, or REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, 13th January 1873.

NOTICES.

ALL persons having any claim or demand against SUCCOOBAEE, widow of Hurry Khundoo, deceased, and her son KUNDOO HURRY, or either of them, are requested to send in particulars thereof to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 20, Marine Street, Fort, within seven days from the date hereof.

CHALK AND TURNER,

Solicitors for the abovenamed Succoobaee, widow, and Khundoo Hurry.

Bombay, 11th January 1873.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARD, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 P.M., LIGHT VESSEL "SHANNO," teak built and copper fastened, of 86 Tons Burthen, 58 feet long, 18 feet beam, and 8 feet 6 inches deep. Built in Bombay in the year 1832.

Also a quantity of condemned STORES, comprising old Sails, Ropes, Anchors, &c., &c.

Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE,

Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857, and in the matter of the CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 4th January, instant, a CALL of RUPEES TWENTY per SHARE was made upon the Contributories in the above Corporation. They are therefore required to pay the same at the Office of the Corporation, No. 6, Rampart Row, Fort, on or before the 31st day of January, instant. In default proceedings will be taken for the recovery thereof without further notice.—Dated this 8th day of January 1873.

MADHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, Liquidator.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The full Accounts of this Company in the form required by the "Life Assurance Act of 1870" are published annually. Copies of the Report and Balance-sheet, together with a Classified List of Policies in force (by which intending Assurers are enabled to estimate the prospective liabilities of the Company) and every information, may be obtained on application to

C. J. WALLIS, Manager for India.

19th August 1872.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited by the Superintendent of Marine for the PURCHASE of ONE or MORE IRON BARGES of the undermentioned dimensions, viz:—

Length	46 feet.
Breadth	14 ,,
Depth	4 ,, 3 inches.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 10th October 1872.

FLOREAT RUGBEIA.

IT is proposed to have a RUGBY DINNER on the 19th of FEBRUARY next. Applications for Tickets should be sent to the Undersigned, accompanied by a remittance of Rs. 15. Mr. R. BRANSON has kindly offered the loan of his Bungalow on Cumballa Hill for the occasion. "Calling over" will be at 7-30 P.M. "Locking up" at 2 A.M. All old Rugbeians in the Presidency who don't answer their names will have to keep Goal at the next Bombay Big side.

REG. MURRAY, Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone Circle.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN EVERY VARIETY.

KEMP'S MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION, 2nd EDITION.

"Well known throughout the Presidency, * * * throughout most interesting."—*Bombay Gazette.*

"Their Medicine Chests are models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*

"A very useful little book. * * * In up-country stations the Medicine Chests will be found very valuable."—*Times of India.*

"A miniature volume * * the most comprehensive * * we have ever seen."—*Deccan Herald.*

"An invaluable Companion to those who possess Medicine Chests."—*Jubbulpore Chronicle.*

"The arrangement * * is admirable, * * the instructions are exceedingly clear and simple, * * if the Medicine Chests are arranged on as sensible a principle, they must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

"An admirable little guide, * * we feel safe in recommending 'Kemp's Companion.'"—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE DISTRICT MEDICINE CHEST,

As recommended in the New Work, entitled "MEDICAL HINTS FOR THE DISTRICTS," BY A BOMBAY ARMY SURGEON.

Carefully furnished with the remedies therein described.

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST AND EVERY INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

D. S. KEMP & CO., WHOLESALE CHEMISTS.

Quarterly Price List sent on receipt of business or professional card.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

G.'S LINIMENT.

The enormous demand for this remedy, and the number of testimonials to its efficacy as a cure for

Mange and all Skin Diseases in Horses, Cattle, and Dogs,

prove that it is indispensable to all Owners of Animals.

It is now universally used throughout the Bombay Presidency and in many other parts of India.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

Per dozen, at Wholesale Rates.

SOLE PREPARERS,

D. S. KEMP & Co.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND!

Passengers from out-stations, Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c., can provide themselves best with

AIR BEDS AND CUSHIONS;

Folding Chairs :

CARDS, BEZIQUE, DOMINOES,

The Compendium of Games, &c., &c.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS

Manilla, Coconada, Trichinopoly, of first-rate quality :

Pipes, Tobaccos, &c., &c. :

INDIAN CONDIMENTS,

Barrie's celebrated Chatni, Currie Powder and Paste, Mulligatani Paste and Madras Sauce :

Infants' & Invalids' Foods :

Nursery Lamps and Appliances :

LUNCHEON BASKETS;

Pocket Canteens, and Dram Flasks :

PORTMANTEAUX & TRAVELLING BAGS.

Ladies' Metal Bonnet Boxes & Trunks :

STATIONERY;

Purses, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Desks, Papers and Envelopes Writing Cases, &c., &c.

TOILET REQUISITES,

Eau-de-Cologne, Soap, Sponge, Dentifrice, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes; Pommade, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS

of every description of the best brands from

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FORT ESTABLISHMENT :—Opposite the Post Office, and the Oriental Bank, and near to the Esplanade Hotel.

BYCULLA ESTABLISHMENT :—Opposite the Byculla, and near to the Adelphi Hotels,

BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application :—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
,, Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company
,, Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

WE beg to solicit the orders of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India for our WINES and SPIRITS, and would especially direct attention to our liberal terms and low quotations.

The excellence of our Brands of Wines and Spirits is fully established; to new arrivals in the country we shall, however, be happy to forward, post free on application, copies of upwards of Seventy Testimonials received from Mess Presidents, all alike testifying to the general satisfaction we have given, as well by the uniform good quality of the supplies sent, as by our prompt and careful attention to all orders entrusted to us.

GUARANTEE.—We wish it to be distinctly understood, that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back or exchange any that may not be approved.

Detailed Price Lists and any information required will be sent on application.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND LONDON.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

VINO PUERO SHERRY.

Rs. 32 per dozen, Cash.

Just to hand, a fresh parcel of this very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, very clean and extremely dry.

We shall shortly be in possession of a further supply of our well-known

MANZANILLA.

Sherries at Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, 30 per dozen, Cash, in Stock.

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATIONS.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CLARETS' 65 VINTAGE.

From Rs. 10 to Rs. 28 per dozen.

Our Clarets reach us direct from the growers, and are unequalled at their respective prices.

STILL BURGUNDY.

Rs. 20 per dozen.

We recommend this Wine with every confidence. It is far superior to any Wine in the market at the same quotation.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

VERMOUTH BITTERS.

THE demand for these Bitters is rapidly increasing. Taken with Sodawater as a peg they make a most refreshing beverage.

ORANGE BITTERS.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

WINES SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR INDIA.

MESSRS. PAGE AND SANDEMAN'S SHIPPING.

SHERRIES—Dry Pale—Red Seal ...	... Rs. 20	per dozen.
Do. Yellow Seal	... ,, 22	,,
Dry Soft Amontillado, Brown Seal	... ,, 28	,,
PORTS—Red Seal ...	... ,, 22	,,
Black Seal ...	... ,, 26	,,
PEACH BITTERS LIQUEUR—a delicious substitute for Sherry and Bitters	,, 18	,,
CHAMPAGNE—Daumal et fils. Dry "Carte Blanche," finest quality	... ,, 36	,,
SHERRY—Ashburner's Amontillado	... ,, 24	,,
SICILIAN CLARET—pure and full bodied ...	,, 10	,,
CLARETS—Medoc—sound and good	... ,, 9	,,
SPARKLING HOCK—Beckhard and Sohne's No. 1	... ,, 30	,,
SPARKLING MOSELLE do.	,, ... ,, 30	,,
STILL HOCKS—Rudesheimer do.	,, ... ,, 30	,,
Hochheim do.	,, ... ,, 25	,,
CHAMPAGNES—A Collin's Fleur de Sillery...	,, 22	,,
Do. Dry pale, and very choice	... ,, 28	,,

ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA DUBLIN STOUT XXXXX.

BOTTLED BY SPARKS MOLINE.

Strongly recommended for Invalids, being perfectly free from acidity and possessing great nourishing properties.

Quarts.........................Rs. 7 per dozen, Cash.
Pints...................... ,, 5 ,, ,,

We have very frequent shipments, and the demand for our Stout is sufficiently great to effect a ready sale as soon as landed, which prevents our stock from accumulating, thus our importations can always be relied on as being perfectly sound and fresh.

A fresh shipment has just arrived—registered orders will receive immediate attention.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH

CORDON BLEU CHAMPAGNE.

Rs. 32 per doz., Cash.

THIS WINE, although cheap, is really a good wholesome dry Champagne—pure Epernay. We recommend it for tiffin or evening parties.

GOLD NECK CHAMPAGNE.

No. 1 Dry extremely delicate
,, 2 Extra Dry do. do.
,, 3 Very Dry do. do.
,, 4 The driest Wine obtainable.
Rs. 44 per doz.

These Brands are all of the 1st Quality, full of aroma, and as Vintage Wines they are unequalled.

DOU LE MAGNUMS of Champagne 1st Quality Dry. Each Bottle is equal to 4 ordinary Quarts Rs. 64 per case of 4.

IMPORTANT.—Our quotations for SPARKLING WINES are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns, and all cases are examined prior to despatch, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case. The risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

WANTED.

A MINING ENGINEER, conducting extensive COAL MINES in India, has a Vacancy for an ARTICLED PUPIL, who would have every opportunity of acquiring thoroughly practical and theoretical knowledge of this profession and the comforts of an English Home. References given and required. Address M. E., care of the Office of this Paper.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, TWO BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

Several Apartments fit for dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

An Apartment fit for an Office in Church Gate Street.

A Spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

A Bungalow at Matheran situated on one of the best sites and commanding an excellent view. Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, at No. 6, Hornby Row.

TO LET, a upper-storied PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, formerly in the occupation of Mr. Harry Hibbert.

A large House in Military Square, Fort.

A Bungalow at Masagon, on the property called "Unjeer Baugh." Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,

Managing Trustee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement.

LETTS' DIARIES, 1873.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine wheat flour, fresh, Rs. 13 per cwt.
Best sizing do. do.
Sizing do. do.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Corrugated Iron.	Fire Engines complete.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Belting of sizes.
Floor Cloth.	Clear Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Bundling Twine.	Fire Bricks.
	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Bank of Bombay, 2nd issues, at Rs. 227¼. Other shares quiet. Government Paper steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Last Dividend	Names.	Cash Sales per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.			
[illegible]	100	all	[illegible]	Agra Bank	80
[illegible]	1,000	all	[illegible]	Bank of Bengal	[illegible]
[illegible]	500	all	[illegible]	Do. of Bombay New	[illegible]
10,000	500	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. 2nd Issue	[illegible]
5,200	1,250	all	[illegible]	Do. of Madras	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,090	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	107
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233xd.
......	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,475
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	115
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	820
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	445

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	500	101	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	1½
......	95	19¼	—	Do. China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70¼	May '67	Royal Bank	2

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	105p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,290
50,000	50	all	4½p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	140
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	26
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	450
3,000	250	all		Viegas Patent Slip Co	65

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 11/16d.
London Bank ...	6 months' sight	1s. 11¼ to ⅜d.
Do. do. ...	3 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d. to ½d.
Do. do. —	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do.	1s. 11½d. to 9/16d.
Do. do...	3 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅛
Do.	30 days' sight ...	100
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99⅞
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99⅞
[C]hina... ...	60 Do. do. ...	223

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	230
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221¼
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12¼
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110¼ to 110½
Four & half per cent	103¼ to 1′4¼
Four per cent	101 15/16 to 102¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109¼
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	117.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

Business continues to be done on a very small scales, and prices are fully in favour of buyers. The following are our closing rates:—

Grey Shirtings 40 inch 39 yards	6 lbs.	Rs. 4 5 0	to	Rs. 4 5 6
„ „ 40 „ 39 „	7 „	„ 4 13 6	to	„ 4 14 0
„ „ 40 „ 39 „	8¼ „	„ 5 11 0	to	„ 5 11 6
„ „ 45 „ 39 „	7 „	„ 5 2 0	to	„ 5 2 6
„ Printers 26 „ 31 „	3 „	„ 2 6 6	to	„ 2 7 0
„ Madapo'ms 32 „ 24 „	3 „	„ 2 3 0	to	„ 2 3 6
„ „ 50 „ 24 „	5¼ „	„ 3 12 6	to	„ 3 13 0

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

250 ps. G. Shirtings (fine) 40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.		Rs. 4 8 6
500 „ „ „ 40 „ 39 „ 7 „		„ 4 13 0
500 „ „ „ 40 „ 39 „ 7 „		„ 4 14 0
2,500 „ „ „ (coarse) 40 „ 39 „ 8¼ „		„ 5 9 6
1,250 „ „ „ 45 „ 39 „ 9 „		„ 6 8 0
900 „ Madapollams ... 32 „ 24 „ 3 „		„ 2 3 0

COTTON.

The Market closed dull, with a decline of Rs. 2 per candy in prices. The following are our closing quotations:—

100 candies New Agra (Ready)	Rs. 170¼
75 „ „ Julgaum (Ready)	„ 240
50 „ „ Khangaum (Ready)	„ 243
70 „ „ Oomrawuttee (F. P. B.)	„ 248
30 „ „ Khandeish	Rs. 233 to „ 234

YARNS.

15,000 lbs. Water No. 16 to 24's .... at 9⅞ as. per lb.
3,600 lbs. Turkey Red .... at 25¼ as. „

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—16TH JANUARY.

London ..	Cotton / Cases / Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.
	Wooden Ships „	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2 5s. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 5s. nominal.
Havre ...	Cotton / Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£3 5s. (Jan. & Feb. shipt.)
Trieste		£3 5s.
Liverpool		£3 10s.
Havre		£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 1s. 3d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta ... Salt		Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Como (s)	Soulsby	London, Dec. 6.
	Kingston (s)	Chetham	London, Dec. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Bogarry	Nacoda	Colombo.
	Austrian Corvette Fasna	Funk	Aden and Suez.
	Rustom (s)	Pead	Coast and Carwar.

The ship Marian Moore, Dickson, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 15.

Rigaud, Colonel, 60th Rifles, on leave, from Camp of Exercise.

JANUARY 16.

Steuart, Captain, Corps of Guide, from furlough, from England.
Kelly, Lieutenant, 3rd Hussars, to join, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 16.

Bell, Lieutenant, 58th Regiment, on duty, to Rajkote.
Jones, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Tanna.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, January 16.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. G. Coussmaker, Bom. S. C., is allowed furlough (medical certificate) to Europe for two years.

Capt. G. H. Cherry, M. N. I., is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The following promotions in the Commissariat Department are made with effect from the 15th ultimo, vice Sub-Condr. G. D'Arcy, deceased:—

Commst. Serjt. and Ag. Sub-Condr. James Cody to be Sub-Conductor.

Commst. Serjt. George Mailey to be acting Sub-Conductor.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lt.-Col., from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Staff Corps.

Maj. Thomas William West Pierce, 29th Dec. 1872.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years service, to be Capt., from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Staff Corps.

Lt. Francis Thomas Ebden, 29th Dec. 1872.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lt.-Cols., from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Staff Corps.

Maj. George Daniel Hales and Maj. William Alfred Glasspoole, 3rd Jan. 1873.

Surg. H. J. [illegible], M.D., of the Bombay Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate.

Maj. W. [illegible], S. C., Offg. Wing Officer, 14th Regt. N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe, on privat affairs, for six months, from 14th February next.

The following appointment is made:—

Maj. H. S. Anderson, S. C., Offg. Asst. Adj. Genl., to be an Asst. Adj. Gen. on the Establishment, vice Lt. Col. E. Bacon, whose tenure of office has expired.

Consequent on the return from England of Maj. C. F. Keays, Asst. Commsy. Genl. first class, the following reversions are made in the Commsy. Dept., to have effect from 31st Dec. 1872:—

Maj. E. L'Estrange, Ag. Asst. Commsy. Genl. first class, to revert to the grade of Asst. Commissary Genl. second class.

Maj. J. Clements, Asst. Commsy. Genl. second class, to revert to the grade of Dy. Asst. Commsy. Genl. first class.

Capt. E. S. Ostrehan, Ag. Dy. Asst. Commsy. Genl. first class, to revert to the grade of Dy. Assis. Commsy. Genl. second class.

Capt. G. Swinhoe, Ag. Dy. Asst. Commsy. Genl. second class, to revert to the grade of Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl. first class.

Lt. H. [illegible], Ag. Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl. first class, to be Ag. Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl, second class.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments to have effect from the 20th inst, the date of retirement of Major R. Johnstone from the Police:—

Capt. W. T. Brown to be fourth grade District Supt. of Police in the Rutnagherry District, vice Major Johnstone, continuing to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Hyderabad District, until further orders.

Mr. H. Scannell to act as District Supt. of Police in the Ratnagherry District during Capt. Brown's absence, or until further orders.

Capt. R. Westmacott to act as District Supt. of Police in the Panch Mahals District during Capt. Simpson's absence, or until further orders.

Capt. C. D. P. Payne to act as District Supt. of Police in the Colaba District until Capt. Portman's return, or until further orders.

Mr. C. E. Frost, Supernumerary Assistant Collector in the District of Sattara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class under Section 37 of Act X. of 1872, and is invested with power to commit for trial (Section 143).

The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, under Act X. of 1872, to invest Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, Magistrate of the first class in the District of Rutnagherry, with power to make over case taken up on complaint, &c., to a Subordinate Magistrate (Section 44.

Under the authority conveyed by Section 43 of Act VII. of 1872, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. R. Pratt, First Assistant Collector in the Ahmedabad District, to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on a Commissioner of Revenue by the aforesaid Act.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. A. H. Elliot to be Supy. Asst. to the Collr. of Colaba.

Capt. C. T. Echalaz, Asst. Supt., Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, was allowed subsidiary leave from the 29th Dec. 1872 to 12th Jan. 1873, both days inclusive.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt. Col. D. Thomson, R.E., is appointed Acting Ex. Engr Nassick.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Peter Peterson, appointed by H. M's Secretary of State for India Professor of Oriental Languages in the Elphinstone College, assumed charge of his duties on the 2nd instant.

Mr. R. G. Bhandarkur, M.A., assumed charge of his appointment as Asst. Professor of Oriental Languages in the Elphinstone College on the 2nd instant, before office hours.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Lawrencepore, 31st December.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

4th N I—Asst Surg W H Gregg, M B, in medical charge of the regiment, is confirmed in his appointment.

8th N I—Lieut A Fishe, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Capt Walter on furlough.

17th N I—Asst Surg L E Eades, in medical charge of the regiment, is confirmed in his appointment.

18th N I—Lieut C A R Sage, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties, vice Cologan, and during the absence of Lieut Browne on furlough.

21st N I—Asst Surg W A C Roe, in medical charge of the regiment, is confirmed in his appointment.

27th N I—Capt H H Birch, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, during the absence of Lieut Col Ogilvie on furlough.

Lieut A W Gairdner, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, vice Birch.

36th N I—Lieut-Col A Pond, Staff Corps, to officiate as Commdt vice Jervis, who is about to proceed to England on medical certificate.

Local rank assigned to the undermentioned officer:—

Rl Engrs—Lieut B Blood to be Capt, from the 19th Dec 1872.

H R H the Field Marshal Commdg-in-C has sanctioned an exchange of services between Capt E G Clayton, Rl Engrs, Bengal, and F G Oldham, Rl Engrs, Imperial List, with effect from the 1st Nov 1872.

Lieut-Col C McW Mercer, R A, will proceed to England to join the 11th Brigade, into which he has been promoted.

The leave granted to Major M L Monckton, G Batty 18th Brig R A, is to have effect to 9th June, instead of 9th Dec. 1872, as therein stated.

The sick leave to Murree granted to Lieut H C M Turnbull, 1st battalion 6th Foot, will be held to have effect from the 5th April to the 31st Oct 1872.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Allahabad Division order, dated the 7th Dec. 1872, directing the following arrangements, consequent on the departure of Major Genl Macdonell, CB, at the Camp of Exercise:—

Col S Richards, commanding at Cawnpore, to assume command of the Allahabad Div; and Brevet Col E Chippendall, CB, 2nd Battalion 19th Foot, to command the station of Allahabad.

Futtehgurh Station order, dated the 16th Dec 1872, appointing Asst Surg R Reid, Civil Surg Futtehgurh, to the medical charge of the detachment 13th N I, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure.

Brevet Col S F Macmullen, Bengal Cav, recently returned from sick furlough, is at his own request posted to Umballa, for general duty.

Capt G G Nelson, No 5 Battery 13th Brigade, is appointed to do duty with No 3 Batty 23rd Brig R A during the Camp of Exercise.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Rawulpindee Division Order, dated the 10th Dec 1872, directing the following medical arrangements:—

1. Directing Surg A J Dale, MB, 24th N I, to remain at Rawulpindee and assume charge of the offices of Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service, during the absence of Dr Banister at the Camp of Exercise; also to assume medical charge of the depot and sick of native troops left at Rawulpindee.

2 Directing Asst Surg A H Williams, MB, to assume medical charge of the 25th N I, on the regiment proceeding to the Camp of Exercise.

3 Directing Surg N J Grant, 9th Bengal Cav, to proceed to Lawrencepore, to carry out the necessary arrangements in connection with the General Field Hospital for native troops at the Camp of Exercise.

4 Appointing Asst Surg J Scully to the medical charge of the 9th Bengal Cav, during the absence of Surg Grant at the Camp of Exercise.

5 Directing Asst Surg D E T Lombard to proceed to Lawrencepore, for duty at the General Field Hospital for native troops.

6 Directing Asst Surg F C Nicholson, MB, to assume medical charge of the depots and sick of the native troops left at Jhelum, on the departure of the several corps at that station to the Camp of Exercise, and on the departure of Assist Surg E B Gardner, 29th N I, to take charge of the Civil medical duties of Jhelum, as a temporary measure.

7 Directing Asst Surg G C Hall to proceed in medical charge 22nd Punjab N I to the Camp of Exercise.

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 15th Dec 1872, directing Staff Surg E Y Kellett to proceed to Cawnpore, and assume medical charge of 1st Battalion 8th Foot, during the absence of Surg Major G Auchinleck, MD, on duty at Allahabad.

Dated the 18th Dec 1872, directing Asst Surg E R Johnson, 33rd N I, to proceed to Agra and assume medical charge of the 18th N I, as a temporary measure.

Directing Surg Major J B. Harrison, MD. Medical Storekeeper, Allahabad, to assume medical charge 13th N I, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure.

Sirhind Division Order, dated the 12th Dec 1872, directing Staff Surg H. Titterton, M D, to proceed to Morar, where his services are urgently required.

Dated the 17th Dec 1872, directing Staff Asst Surg T J P Holmes, M B, on completion of present duty, to proceed with convalescents to stations south of Umballa, as far as Allahabad, reporting himself on arrival at that station to Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals, British Forces, for further instructions.

Dated the 21st Dec 1872, directing Staff Asst Surg T J P Holmes, M B, to proceed with detachment of convalescents leaving Umballa on the 23rd Dec 1872, and, on making over charge at Cawnpore, to return to Meerut.

Presidency District Order, dated the 27th Nov 1872, placing the services of Asst Surg R L Dutt, M. D., at the disposal of the Inspr Genl of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service, for civil employ.

Dated the 4th Dec 1872, directing Asst Surg W Harvey to officiate as Garrison Asst Surg, Fort William, as a temporary measure.

Dated the 4th Dec 1872, directing Assist Surg G R Dapthtary M. D., to do duty at the Presidency General Hospital, until further orders.

Dated the 18th Dec 1872, directing Asst Surg J Wilson, M. D., to proceed to Seetapore, and assume medical charge of the 7th Bengal Cavalry.

Dated the 18th Dec 1872, directing Asst Surg G Watson, M D, to proceed to Allahabad, and assume medical charge of the 33rd N I, as a temporary measure.

Directing Asst Surg A S Reid, MB, to assume temporary medical charge of the 8th Native Infantry, on the departure of Surg R T Lyons to join the 28th N I.

Dated the 18th Dec 1872, directing Surg R T Lyons to proceed to Ferozepore, and join the 28th N I, to which regiment he was appointed.

Agra Brigade Order, dated the 12th Dec 1872, directing Asst Surg C H Y Godwin, R A, to assume medical charge of the 18th N I as a temporary measure.

Dated the 14th Dec 1872, directing Asst Surg C H Y Godwin R A, to assume medical charge of the detachment of the 8th Bengal Cav, as a temporary arrangement.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Brigade Staff.—Major T N Baker, to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Capt G L K Hewett, to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

15th Huss.—Lieut Col J E Swindley, for one month, to port of embarkation, from date of quitting regiment, and thence to Australia and England, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

Rl Arty—Brevet Col F. W Hastings, to England, overland from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

19th Foot, (2nd Battn)—Major J Anderson, to England, overland from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

49th Foot—L W Fisher, to England on private affairs from date of leaving regiment, pending retirement.

59th Foot.—Lieut B. W. Lucas, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Surg J Watts, to England, for twelve months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation.

53rd Foot—Lieut W Fraser, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Lieut Col W H Smith, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation.—Major G A Prendergast, to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs.

Bengal Inf—Lieut Col J G Campbell, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation.

Late 54th N I—Capt J G Barlow, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for sick furlough to England.

Brit Medl Staff—Asst Surg J Fitzmaurice, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

DEANE—January 9th, at Mooltan, the wife of Mr. J. R. Deane, Civil Surgeon, Bhawulpore, of a daughter.

LINES—January 12th, at Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. J. S. Lines, Ganges Bridge Works, of a son.

NIGHTINGALE—January 12th, at Burdwan, the wife of W. H. Nightingale, of a daughter.

RUSSELL—January 9th, at Meerut, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay Russell, R.E., of a daughter.

DEATH.

POWER—January 12th, at Calcutta, Maurice, the beloved and only son of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Power.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1873.

WE deem it worth while to call attention to a letter signed "Deccanee," which will be found in another column, relating to the Poona abkharry contract. We have been assured by those who have no personal interest in the matter that the facts and figures relating to this matter which have been given by the *Deccan Herald* are substantially correct. The conclusion which necessarily follows is, as our correspondent puts it, that there has been either gross mismanagement or something worse, whereby Government has suffered a serious loss of revenue. In the present condition of affairs in this Presidency, the Press is called upon, and is required to deal with such matters, and though the result may not appear in every case, yet the cumulative effect is gathering all the same, and it is a mistake to imagine that those who are responsible for an evil gain anything by taking no notice of the exposures which are made of it, by going on their way as if nothing had occurred, and affecting to ignore the matter altogether.

The facts of this case seem to be that the Poona abkharry contract has been sold for many years to the highest bidders, and during the last seven years has afforded an average revenue of Rs. 12,500 monthly. But in 1872 the contract was disposed of privately, for a term of five years, with a prospect of extension, and at a uniform rate of Rs. 10,000 a month, on the condition that the contractor shall build a new distillery, to cost Rs. 40,000, which shall become the property of Government at the end of the five years' contract. At the average value of the contract, then, Rs. 1,50,000 have virtually been bestowed on the contractor, upon the condition that he spends Rs. 40,000 of that sum in erecting a new distillery, which he is to hand over to Government at the close of five years, that is to say, after he has received all the grant of Rs. 1,50,000, which Government is to give him at the rate of Rs. 2,500 per mensem, that being the difference between the average value of the contract and the sum at which it is now let out for five years. Indian Governments are supposed to be usually rather hard and economical in their contracts, but here is a surprising instance of something very like the contrary. We do not know if there is anything necessarily implied in distilleries and abkharry contracts which has a tendency to open the heart, but evidently, in this case, somebody's heart strings must have been unloosened and his hand opened to some purpose.

But there is even further proof of this contract having been given away at an unusually low price. When the rate at which it had been disposed of was made known, Mr. Perozshaw Pestonjee, a former abkharry contractor, came forward and offered to give Rs. 13,000 monthly for the contract, on the same condition on which it had been given to the present contractor, that is to say, on the condition of his expending Rs. 40,000 on the erection of a distillery to be handed over to Government at the expiry of five years. So long as we have no reason to suppose that Mr. Perozshaw is not a respectable, trustworthy contractor, we feel shut up to the conclusion that the present contractor gets his contract for Rs. 3,000 a month less than its actual value, quite irrespective of the Rs. 40,000 which he has to expend on the erection of a distillery, for Mr. Perozshaw offers to erect the distillery and to give Rs. 13,000 a month besides. Well, in these days of commercial depression, and in such a small unbusiness-like place as Poona, Rs. 3,000 a month is not to be sneered at, even though it be for only five years. It is not very far off the salary of a member of Council, and as there are sixty months in five years, the net sum apparently freely conferred by this pleasant little arrangement will amount to no less than Rs. 1,80,000 or about £18,000 sterling, which, if invested at 6 per cent. (as so eminently wise a contractor can scarcely fail to know how to do safely) it will yield, without any further trouble, a regular income of a little over £1,000 a year, or as much as the pension a member of the favoured Civil Service gets after twenty years' service. The *Pall Mall Gazette* suggested lately that ladies and gentlemen should take to trade, and even to its shop-keeping branch, it being so much more lucrative than any of the professions; and, if there are many such things as the abkharry contract going about Poona, we recommend poor military officers to keep a look out for them and, when they get hold of one, to cut the army altogether, for at the end of five years they will thus be in the position of a Civilian retiring after twenty years' service on a pension of £1,000 a year.

This abkharry subject is not an insignificant one. We understand that the sale of country liquor in Poona averages 30,000 gallons monthly, and it might stand a duty of one rupee per gallon. Thus we should have an annual revenue from that source, and in Poona alone, of Rs. 3,60,000, instead of only Rs. 1,20,000 as at present. Thus the revenue from the city of Parbutti alone might easily be increased by Rs. 2,40,000, or if we suppose that the increased tax on country liquor might decrease the consumption of it (a consummation by no means to be deprecated) or would require increased excise supervision, we may take the increase of revenue which might thus be gathered at Rs. 2,00,000 a year, instead of which we have, *per contra*, Rs. 3,000 *per mensem*, or Rs. 36,000 a year, being given as a free gift to a highly favoured contractor! Freely he has received and freely he ought to give. The least he ought to do in return for this gift is to open a free fountain of country liquor in Poona for the use of all Government officers.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SPAIN AND AMERICA.

M. THIERS AND THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY.

FAILURES IN THE CHINA SILK TRADE.

THE LATE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

GENERAL TROCHU.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

LONDON, 15TH JANUARY.

The Spanish Government denies having received any despatch from Mr. Secretary Fish, dated 29th October last, relative to Cuba. The despatch, never the less, has been officially published in America.

LONDON, 16TH JANUARY.

It is confidently expected that an agreement will take place between M. Thiers and the Committee of Thirty.

Heavy failures in the China silk trade are reported.

Funeral services in memory of the late Emperor Napoleon have been held at Rome.

The Milan Senate have passed a vote deploring the Emperor's death as the constant friend of Italy.

PARIS, 15TH JANUARY.

It is announced that General Trochu definitely retires from the French army.

ADEN, 16TH JANUARY.

The s. s. Tanjore with the outward mails left here for Bombay at 7 o'clock this morning.

LONDON, 15TH JANUARY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull and the London Cotton Market dull and unchanged.

Fair Dhollera 7 3/16d.

The Manchester Market has been dull and unchanged.

At the periodical biddings for Government Bills on India to-day, the following allotments were made:—£406,000 to Calcutta, £220,000 to Bombay, £23,000 to Madras. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 10⅝d. received 41 per cent, and on Bombay at the same rate 70 per cent. The average rates of allotment were as follows:—On Calcutta and Madras 1 10/52, on Bombay 1 10d/63.

ALEXANDRIA, 15TH JANUARY.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—

Outward bound—Apis, Orlando, and Sterling Castle

Homeward bound—Rinaldo.

H. E. the Governor will leave to-morrow for Surat and Ahmedabad. We understand that grand preparations have been made at Ahmedabad for the reception of H. E. the Governor.

MR. CARMICHAEL, Inspector General of Police, becomes Commissioner of Benares and Agent Governor-General.

MR. BARING, the Viceroy's nephew, is going to Nepaul to shoot. Mr. Baring's visit to India is said to be entirely connected with sport, not politics.

THE Madras Railway is about to lose the services of Mr. Elwin, the Agent and Manager, who will leave India for good in April next.

THE East Indian Railway has given notice that the rate for the conveyance of the chargeable portion of a passenger's luggage has been raised to two pies per maund per mile.

AT a meeting of directors held at the Bangafore Bank (Limited) on the 11th instant, it was resolved that a dividend at the rate of nine per cent. per annum be declared for the half year ending 31st December 1872.

THE Acting Commissioner of Police at Madras has recommended that a Hackney Carriage Act should be passed for that city, as the powers at present given under the Municipal Act are not sufficient to keep the drivers in proper order.

THE *Madras Mail* says that "it seems possible" that Lord Hobart may be induced, by "ill health and uncongenial duties," to resign the Governorship of Madras; and should this happen, the *Mail* will not, it says, be surprised to see Sir Richard Temple "wending his way southward as his Lordship's successor."

WE (*Englishman*) hear that the powers given by the Government of Bengal to the members of the Board of Revenue to confirm, and the Commissioners of Divisions to nominate and appoint, candidates for the managership of estates of minors placed under the Court of Wards, have been withdrawn. Such appointments will, in future, according to a late ruling, be entirely at the disposal of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor.

AS compared with the Budget estimate, we see the actual receipts and charges on account of Provincial Services in the North-West Provinces show an increase under the former head of nearly five lakhs, and under the latter of about three lakhs and a half, the result being that, instead of a deficit of some seventy thousand rupees, there is a surplus of Rs. 43,920. It is noticeable that, while Provincial rates and taxes amounted to only Rs. 39,60,000, the expenditure on roads and village police alone was Rs. 45,00,000.

WE lately mentioned the contributions of the Central India Agency for a Mayo memorial as amounting to about Rs. 23,000, which it was proposed should be invested for the support of the Indore Residency School. But this is far from being all that Central India has done; for the Bundelkund contributions amount to an additional Rs. 20,000, besides a guarantee of Rs. 10,000 annually, to found and maintain a High School for the training and education of the young nobles of Bundelkhnd. The school will be established at Nowgong, the head-quarters of the Agency.

IN the present crowded state of the Lunatic Asylum in Bengal, it has been determined by the Bengal Government, says a Calcutta contemporary, to give a trial to the Gheel system of boarding out insanes. The system, as recommended in the annual report on Insane Asylums of the Inspector-General of Hospitals for the past year, is to be tried by Dr. Wise under the conditions therein specified, *viz.*, (1) that the lunatics are carefully selected; (2) that their friends are not in a position to maintain them; (3) that they are domiciled in a known place with a known person; (4) that they are periodically visited by a competent person; and (5) that their treatment is carefully inquired into. A report on the arrangements made is to be submitted for the Lieutenant-Governor's information and approval.

THE small station of Sandoway is said by a Rangoon contemporary to be "in a great state of commotion." It appears that an official having caused some discontent by certain proceedings, his subordinate telegraphed to the Commissioner an account thereof, upon which the Commissioner telegraphed to the Civil Surgeon regarding the state of health of the officer complained of. The telegram arrived when the officer in question and the doctor were sitting together, and being short-sighted the former threw the paper over to his friend to read for him! The feelings of the reader, when he found himself the subject of the telegram, may be imagined; and the result was, a return telegram described by our contemporary as "more terse than complimentary. This was not calculated to improve matters, and the result is, it is said, a commission of inquiry, with two doctors among the members.

MILITARY ITEMS.

H. M.'s 43rd Regiment at Cannanore has, it is said, suffered a good deal from fever of a typhoid character since its arrival from England. The Government have directed the Sanitary Commissioner to proceed to Cannanore to inspect the station.

IN these days of retrenchment of expenses, it is strange that the Government should incur the tremendous cost in making the reliefs it has done this season. For instance, in the Madras Presidency, the 22nd N. I. have been sent from Palamcottah to Hoshungabad, the 32nd from Hoshungabad to Trichinopoly, and the 24th from Secunderabad to Palamcottah. Not only does these moves put both Government and officers of the corps to immense expense, but the way in which they are carried out seems to be done with the least possible convenience to the parties moved. For instance, the 22nd M. N. I. started on the 19th December from Palamcottah, and marched by road to Caroor, where they arrived on the 10th instant. The regiment was at once sent off by rail, and in six days came to Poona. The last journey from the Kristna to Poona took no less than 18 hours, yet the officer, who is only in temporary command of the station, ordered the regiment out for inspection a few hours after its arrival, and only a few hours before its departure. The necessity for this inspection is by no means evident, except from the fact that the regiment is a Madras one, and the inspecting officer belongs to the Bombay army. From the rapid way in which this regiment has been moved, no less than three women camp-followers died in the train.

NEWS-LETTER.

JEYPORE, 9TH JANUARY.

RECENT visitors to the city of Jeypore cannot fail to have been struck with the extensive improvements which are in progress in the environs of the town. These bear evidence to the enlightened liberality with which His Highness the Maharajah seeks to beautify his already handsome metropolis. A large space of ground, of nearly eighty acres in extent, to the south of the city—less than two years ago a barren and unsavoury waste—has been transformed into a magnificent garden, laid out with excellent taste. In this are included spacious lawns fit for cricket, croquet, badminton, and the like amusements, covered with close spring turf, the greenness of which is a refreshing contrast to the sandy waste beyond. It is interspersed with metalled roads and red gravel paths, bordered by flowery hedges and passing amongst beds of roses and beautiful plants. Numerous ornamental masonry tanks have been constructed, in some of which are fish, in others water lilies and aquatic plants. Many of these are intended to be adorned with balustrades, vases, statuary, and fountains. The natural undulations of the ground have been fully taken advantage of to produce a variety of landscape which is an unusual feature in native gardens. Mechanical appliances have not been spared for utilising the well water; and a project of some magnitude is under consideration for the supply of water from a neighbouring river. There is an extensive vinery supported on cut stone ornamental pillars, nearly a quarter of mile in length, but not in one straight line. From this, delicious grapes are procured. Neither the orchard nor the vegetable garden have been omitted. There is a good sprinkling of trees and more are being reared, some even having been introduced from Australia, America, and Europe. On the road frontage a handsome iron railing, on a stone plinth, of about two thousand feet in length with two double gateways for carriage entrances, has been erected. On each gateway there are six handsome lamps, and along the railing, at intervals of about fifty yards, are cut stone pillars intended to support ornamental braziers for illumination. Within the grounds there are in course of construction an aviary consisting of arcades of carved marble pillars, a band-stand of a highly ornamental character, a conservatory, swimming bath, garden house, reservoir tower for fountains, terraces and flights of steps, bridges and fountains. It is intended to build a large central edifice containing a ball or assembly room, a theatre, lecture rooms, billiard rooms, museums and library. A menagerie will also be arranged in the gardens, as well as an aquarium, rackets and five courts. A winding and picturesque ravine has been left untouched, but is enclosed for a deer park. Adjoining the gardens a roomy and handsome hospital is in course of construction, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Lord Mayo, to whom it is intended to be a memorial edifice. In front of the hospital an ornamental drinking fountain has been commenced, the gift of Lord Mayo to the city of Jeypore. The whole of these extensive gardens and buildings have been, or are in the course of being designed in their minutest details by Dr. de Fabeck, lately Principal of the School of Art in Jeypore, under the sanction of the Maharaja. Captain Jacob, Executive Engineer to His Highness, has ably and zealously assisted in carrying, out Dr. de Fabeck's designs. The gardens are under the immediate care of Mr. Jackson, an enthusiastic and experienced horticulturist, who tends the flowers and shrubs as a parent does his children. It is perhaps not known that Jeypore is the only Native State which possesses a school of art. This, until recently, has been under the sole charge of Dr. de Fabeck, to whom is due its organization and success. It is interesting to see numbers of children of the poor class of mechanics, in their scanty attire, employed in drawing and executing designs in various branches of art, the feeling for which seems innate in the people of this country, and only requires proper direction for its development. I am surprised to hear that Dr. de Fabeck, without being consulted, has been removed from the post of Principal of the school. The whole of the labour which he has given to the gardens and buildings has been gratuitous and voluntary. If he were to leave Jeypore, it is much to be feared that the beautiful works now in hand must come to a stand-still, as there is no one on the spot possessed of sufficient artistic and scientific knowledge to carry them on, and it will be difficult to find a qualified person elsewhere. I therefore trust that the rumour that Dr. de Fabeck is about to transfer his services to the Bhurtpore State is without foundation.—*Pioneer.*

BAZAAR ACCOUNTS: BRINJALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been, I daresay like many others, trying to make my daily bazaar account in accordance with the prices given in your issue of the 14th instant. I went through every item, and got all sorts of excuses such as are usual among butlers, but when I got to "brinjals," I wanted to know why my butler had charged me just three times as much as the "Sahib in the newspaper" had paid. He said, "Sahib buy this way. 'How much these two'? 'Nine pies.' Sahib takes up brinjals, says 'go to Hell, soor,' and walks off; leaving one pice on the stall!!! Native man not able to do same like." If your correspondent was one of this sort, it is one to the credit of the butlers.

BRINJALS.

VERY ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have just been reading the Laureate's two new "Idylls," and am horrified to discover my ignorance of my own (or Mr. Tennyson's?) language. I have embodied in the following verses certain words, the greater number of which are to me perfectly unintelligible; in hopes that some reader of your journal may be charitable enough to explain their signification to me.

DAGONET.

The garnet-headed yaffingale had gazed for nigh an hour,
From his place of observation, the machicolated tower;
Till, with a shout of triumph, o'er the spate he made a bolt
After forty foul-fleshed agarics, that gambolled in the holt.

The agarics ran as agaric had never ran before,
Past the holy stone Avanturine—over Alioth and Alcor;—
The vescillary saw and sobbed,—to show how much he felt
For those forty foul-fleshed fugitives, as they crossed the streaming Gelt.

Still the tip-tilted yaffingale, the furious flight did urge,
Down the slope city cavacoled, and o'er the burning spurge;
The agarics panted, each to each, "This pace it is severe!"
As they bounded across country like the fewmets of a deer.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Systematic Treatment.—Few statements are more wide of truth than the assertion that for the cure of disease, the ailing part alone demands attention, whereas both local and general mischief require redress. These medicaments boldly face the evils they profess to remedy; local relief and general purification progress together; the diseased portion is cured, the foul whole is cleansed. Holloway's Ointment rubbed on the throat and chest exercises the most beneficial influence over sore throats, diphtheria, and cough, whether resulting from catarrh, asthma, or bronchitis. This unguent acts miraculously in arresting the extension of sores, healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and completely stopping all destructive inflammations.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was very glad to see from the Report of the S. P. G. Society, read by the secretary at the annual meeting in Bombay on the 23rd December, that the Zenanah branch of their work at Poona is in such a flourishing state. But perhaps the secretary would kindly enlighten the public as to who "the Ladies' Association and the self-denying lady are," for as it does not appear to be known in Poona *who they are*, some seem inclined to think their existence mythical.

14th January. A POONAITE.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After reading your article of the 14th instant, on the dishonest practices of the butlers and cooks of Bombay, my husband determined to test personally the accuracy of the statement of prices given in the same article. He was at the Crawford Market at 7 o'clock A.M. on the 15th instant, and found that all provisions could be purchased at the prices mentioned. At the same time, I must state that the principal business of the day appeared to be over, the market was not crowded, and as far as he could judge, the Malabar Hill butlers had left; most of the people present were Goanese—apparently cooks. On questioning a butcher on the subject of prices, he found that everything was dearer at 4 or 5 o'clock A.M. than at 7, the difference being about 1 or 1½ annas per lb. for meat.

I trust this subject may not be allowed to drop without an effort being made to check the dishonest practices of the servants in Bombay. For one or two individuals to attempt to do this is useless; no good can be done unless *all* the ladies of Bombay will take the trouble to ascertain the proper price of each article as well as the proper quantity for daily consumption, and to examine their bazaar books carefully. I know for a fact that many people allow their butlers to charge them Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 per month for wood, when from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 worth (according to the company entertained) is an ample allowance where there are only two in a family. It is the carelessness and indifference of the wives of the richer Europeans of this city that is in a great measure the cause of the dishonesty of the servants. Those ladies who passively allow their servants to cheat them, little think how much anxiety and trouble they are the indirect means of causing their poorer countrywomen. When cooks and butlers can get places where they are able to make 200 or 300 per cent. profit on everything they purchase, they refuse to remain in situations where they cannot do this. To refuse to pay the prices they charge is, as your correspondent "Q." observes, to ensure a bad dinner and, finally, the loss of your cook and butler, for these two servants generally agree to share the bazaar profits. It is impossible to prosecute a servant for cheating, for no proof can be obtained except under special circumstances, which are not very likely to occur. Thus one may be continually changing one's servants, finding each one, if possible, worse than the last, until the worry and the strain upon the spirits and temper become so unbearable that one is tempted to give up the unequal battle and submit to be cheated.

But if all the ladies of Bombay would combine to put a stop to the present abominable practice of cheating, we should have better servants, and the daily life of many people would be rendered far happier.

Bombay, 16th Jan. H. T.

GASTROLOGY, AND THE PRICE OF FOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I sincerely hope the subject of your able article, which appeared on the 14th instant, will be taken up by *all* whom it concerns, so that the extortion practised by our *accomplished* butlers and cooks may be effectually put a stop to. I have known Bombay for upwards of 20 years, and I have very frequently visited and purchased in our magnificent market, so that I speak from experience and personal observation. I fully endorse *all* that you advanced, but I would impress upon the *rich* and well-to-do, that the blame in a great measure rests on them. Blessed with a *superabundance* of means, they exercise very little or no control whatever over the expenditure referred to in your article. Provided the cook or butler keeps within a certain limit—in the majority of instances a most liberal one—neither master nor mistress ever take the least trouble to ascertain the extent to which they are robbed;—what *Gabriel DeSouza* practises in the house of a rich bayparri, or overpaid judge, is copied by *Caitan Fernandes* in the establishment of the Member of Council or Secretary to Government, whose ample salaries permit of a large disposable margin for such predatory liberties. But how is it with men whose monthly pay can be counted *by hundreds only*, and whose private resources are so very *private* as to escape detection? Why thus it is, Sir, they are proportionately robbed, though not proportionately able to bear the process of depletion. Every man whose pay is not over, or at all under, one thousand rupees a month, must feel that he especially is under a debt of gratitude to you for so ably directing public attention to this important subject, but I repeat that a reform will be a herculean task—a most prolonged and harassing fight—if the forces do not *unite*. A coalition of all interested—and who is not?—would speedily result in a victory that would insure a prolonged, if not an everlasting, immunity from the abominable cheating we are all now more or less the victims of. As regards the legitimate complaint anent beggars, hungry coolies, and crowd generally in the market, I feel assured that if the matter is brought to the notice of the energetic, indefatigable, and most obliging superintendent of markets—Mr. Higgins—it will be promptly and effectually dealt with.

AN OFFICER AND PATERFAMILIAS.

Bombay, 16th January.

THE POONA ABKHARRY CONTRACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You cannot have failed to observe an article, which appeared in the *Deccan Herald* of the 8th inst. regarding the Poona abkharry contract.

If the *Deccan Herald's* "facts and figures" are correct—and there appears no reason to doubt them—then there has been either gross mismanagement or *something worse*, whereby Government has suffered a serious loss of revenue.

These are strong words, but "facts are chiels that winna ding," and the following, culled from the article in the *Deccan Herald*, appear to be of the most stubborn of that stiff-necked race.

1. The Poona abkharry contract has hitherto been annually sold, by public auction, to the highest bidder

2. The average revenue from this source during the last *seven* years has been Rs. 12,500 *per mensem*.

3. In 1872, however, the contract was disposed of (1) privately, (2) for a term of *five* years, (3) with a possibility of extension, and (4) at a uniform rate of Rs. 10,000 per mensem only, on the paltry condition that the contractor shall build a new distillery, costing Rs. 40,000, which shall become the property of Government at the end of the five years' contract.

4. On these things becoming known, a former liquor contractor, named Perozshaw Pestonjee, came forward and stated that he was willing to pay Rs. 13,000 per mensem for the contract, under the same conditions as were binding on the present contractor.

Now, Sir, we may readily assume that this Mr. Perozshaw Pestonjee knows what he is about, and that he would hardly pay Rs. 3,000 a month for the mere honour of being "liquor contractor." So long as the present contract holds good, then we may consider that Rs. 3,000 per mensem is an inconsiderable portion of the profits of the contractorship!

But apart from that consideration, we have here a direct loss to Government of about two lacs of rupees in five years!

This loss has been brought about in an underhand, mysterious way, without any apparent good reason for departing from the good old plan of selling the contract by public auction.

It is absurd to say that the change was made for the sake of reforms. The contract could have been sold by auction under such conditions as would have secured the desired reforms.

Now, Sir, is this a matter to be allowed to slip by with only a feeble protest from a Mofussil paper? The *Deccan Herald* has started the game, but it is for more powerful huntsmen like yourself and your Presidency contemporaries to run it down.

In these days of constant howling about income-tax, military expenditure, &c., what a serious duty devolves on the Press, when a case like the present, indicating as it does gross mismanagement of the public revenues, is laid before it.

"The thing is done" it is true. But even although the fact of the contract having been given away for five years may be held to bar remedial measures for the present, a strict investigation *now* would no doubt prevent the threatened perpetuation of the blunder, and those responsible for that blunder might be brought to book.

But, if anything more than mere mismanagement could be brought home to any one, would it not be possible to quash the present contract and protect the interests of Government by reverting to the former system of public competition?

The complication has arisen through neglect or mismanagement on the part of Government officials, and it rests with the Press to insist on Government bringing those officials to a proper sense of their responsibility. The matter is one that comes fairly within your province, and, as a tax-payer, I appeal to you to exert your powerful influence to have it investigated.

11th January. "DECCANEE."

THE PORTUGUESE UPON THEMSELVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"A Portuguese," in your journal of the 8th inst., accuses his countrymen of ignorance and superstition, and he states that they attribute a late tragical event to a direct punishment from Heaven for assailing the Jesuits in the public journals.

As there is no sensible person in the respectable Portuguese community who could be guilty of such ignorance, perhaps he alludes to a few "half-educated" men who some time ago wrote against the R. C. Bishop and the Jesuits.

These light-headed individuals appear to have been struck repentant at the severe castigation Almighty God was pleased to visit the *victims* with, brought about, as they say, by the unjust treatment the priests experienced at their hands. They believe that Heaven spared them to do penance for their sins, and have, therefore, presented themselves before the good Bishop and humbly begged his pardon, hoping thus to appease Divine anger.

The Portuguese people in Bombay, thanks to the liberal education they have received, are the first who laugh at the silly belief of the ignorant people, and always try to put down anything that appears extravagant or superstitious.

I write this letter to inform your numerous readers that the Portuguese are, with few exceptions, one of the most civilized people in India, and not what some of their own Merry-Andrews often represent them to be in the newspapers.

15th January. A FRIEND.

BISHOP DOUGLAS' LETTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have seldom read a document so full of noble eloquence as the letter of Bishop Douglas of Bombay to the Archbishop of Canterbury on the state of India. I rejoice to see a man of the calibre and culture of the Bishop grappling with the complex civilisation of this vast land. We always thought that his want of interest in India was a weak element in the Episcopate of Bishop Harding. We have in "Bombay" a man who sees that a mighty work has to be done in India, ere it become the kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ. The triumph of Christianity over Brahminism will be its last and greatest triumph. The opposition to be met and overcome is very great. In the British Isles moral sympathy with the faith of Jesus lies in the back-ground of all our controversies. All British society has been for ages more or less permeated with the spirit of Christianity.

In India, in these modern days, we have evoked the spirit of criticism. We have shown the Brahmin that the Vedas are not a true revelation of God. And now he turns round upon us and asks why may not the same weapons of criticism, which have been applied to the early history of Greece and Rome and India, be applied to the sayings of the Hebrew prophets? All will come right in the end and the triumph of Christianity will be the greater, but in the meantime we must take the consequences of our own acts. We have done on a large scale what we did with the Bengal sepoys in the years before 1857. We have petted the Hindoo, we have put into his hand a powerful weapon, and when he uses it and, it may be, runs *amok* against our boasted civilisation, we must not be surprised.

The people of India, the Brahminical race, form one corporate living unity. Brahminism is not dead and it is not dying. It is not tottering to its fall. The people are mad upon their idols, all but a few. The fever of idolatry has emasculated the Hindoo mind. We often hear of the unity of Romanism, but what is the unity of Romanism compared with that of Brahminism? The system of caste represses all individual life. Through this system, each man is bound up with his fellow man in such a way as to crush out all feeling of responsibility. All the ways and habits of the people are of such a sort as to form their minds in one common mould, and to cause them to be animated by one common impulse, and to be inspired by one common feeling. The Brahminical people form one connected whole, so welded together, that the entire strength of the mass is ever ready to resist attack at any one point. We all under-rate the power of Brahminism. Its influence is comprehensive, powerful, tyrannical. It is a crystallization and organization without a parallel on the globe. Brahminism makes each Hindoo a member of the compacted solidified mass and it keeps him in it, and governs him as if he were a thing without personality, without feeling, and without *will*; and by its mechanical rules, as if by some of the great laws of nature, it fashions his outward and inward life. No coral in the vast coral reefs of the sea is more a part of the wonderfully formed mass, than a Hindoo is a part of the vast complex interlinked brotherhood of Hindooism.

All this has been gradually told once more by Bishop Douglas. We owe a debt of gratitude to him for a re-statement of the great difficulties that stand in the way of the progress of Christianity in India.

When we come, however, to that part of the letter in which a remedy is described for all these things, we are profoundly moved and sadly disappointed. All the giant evils of India are to be removed by what? by Anglicanism. By the Church of England and that alone. By the S. P. G. The Bishop dwells on three points. In the Anglican Church, we have (1) the Apostolical succession, (2) the "Church," and (3) we have not, but we ought to have a Brotherhood. Now the wonder is that the Bishop does not see a Church beside him, whose claim he disallows, with all these elements, made and ready, in full working order and grandly organised.

In the Church of Rome I see the Apostolical succession. I see the Church, as that word is circumscribed by Bishop Douglas. I see a Brotherhood. In spirituality of mind and in intellect, Bishop Douglas is not a match for John Henry Newman, the grandest of living men. In logic, Bishop Douglas is to Manning, as the light of a farthing candle is to the light of the sun. I admire the demands of the Church of Rome. Anglicanism as compared with it is trashy, mere chalk and water. If I am to seek a new mother, I must pass on to Rome. To me Anglicanism is as much a schism as any Dissenterism in Christendom. Once admit the first step in Romanism, the rest of its demands cannot be disallowed. Once admit the datum, the conclusion follows by the law of an iron logic. Hence the power of Romanism. It is logical. Anglicanism is illogical—as much so as any of the sects which it affects to despise. There are two positions and only two that are tenable—Romanism or Individualism. I must be guided either by another personality or by my own personal life. If by another than myself, I am constrained to allow that Rome and not the Anglican Church has superior claims on my allegiance. If not by another, then I am thrown on my own individual responsibility to God. There is nothing strange in the circumstance that many of the finest minds in the Anglican Church have passed on to Rome in late years. Rome is the true goal of the thoughtful Anglicans. That the great masses of the members of the Anglican Church, as in all other Churches, are not influenced by reason, but by what a great writer calls pew-liking is not to be wondered at: the few think, the many do not. To the Bishop the sovereign remedy for the evils of India seems to be in putting forward the concrete Church as opposed to the statement of abstract truths.

Now it is a noticeable fact, that whatever may have been done ages ago in India, during the one hundred years of the rule of the East India Company, Romanism with its concrete frontage, with its "Apostolical succession," "its Church," and its celibate Brotherhood, has made small progress indeed against the intellectualism of the Brahminical people of India. We do not know at this moment in the limits of India a Roman Catholic institution in which the Brahmins are taught the higher sciences. Wherever we go we find the Church of Rome, but nowhere in India is Romanism at this moment so much as making the attempt to lay hold of the fine intellect of India, the future rulers of opinion in the vast land.

To the Bishop it appears that the Brahminical people are averse to the contemplation of abstract truths, and that they are only capable of understanding truth put forward in a concrete form. All this appears to us very strange. If there is a people on the earth capable of understanding abstract speculation, we had always thought that such a people is met in India. A Brahmin is a born metaphysician, subtle, wire-splitting, acute, formidable. Surely the Brahmoists are, if words mean anything, a people indicating great power of thought. Why, their religion is simply a philosophy. All these facts are as clear to us as noonday, and if so, all the more do they militate against the Bishop's proposed remedy for the evils of India.

The lie of all our political action—as well as that of our ecclesiastical, is in the direction of the individual. We in modern times are moving on to individualism in all matters, in the State and in the Church. We cannot help it, though we would. We have invoked the individual man, we have told him he is responsible to his God, and we must take the consequences. All the disorganisations that are going on in the State and in the Church are hastening on to this consummation. Ecclesiastical power is on the decline, not merely among Romanists and Anglicans, but among Presbyterians and Dissenters of all sorts. A rebound to individualism is setting in, in these fermenting days, the like of which the Christian world has never seen. It is a mistake to suppose that when Romanism falls, Anglicanism is to remain unmoved and unshaken. It is equally a mistake on the part of Dissenters to imagine that when Anglicanism ceases to be the Church of the State, the various *situations* of the sects are to remain untouched. They too must move on. The goal of Protestantism, the Church of the future, is individualism.

THEOLOGIAN.

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THE PRABHU JUVENILE TRADING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to a paragraph in your to-day's issue, under the head of "The Juvenile Prabhu Trading Company," I beg to inform you that the company in question was a puerile one, and was brought into existence merely to satisfy the curiosity of its young promoters. The company, however, has met with the same fate as other joint stock companies that were formed at the time of the Share Mania.—Yours, &c.,

A PROMOTER.

Bombay, 16th January.

BAZAAR PRICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The suggestion made by Q. in your to-day's issue on the subject of bazaar prices is, I think, good; and with a little combination amongst the European inhabitants of Bombay might be carried out satisfactorily. I would suggest that a meeting be called to consider the question and to learn the opinions of others; and then, if nothing better can be proposed, let us adopt Q.'s suggestion and select some trustworthy pensioner at once.

By going to work in this way in time we might bring our butlers round to the opinion that "Honesty is the best policy"; but we must have combination.

Bombay, 16th January. M. A.

STUDENTS OF THE UPPER CLASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After reading the report of the Convocation in to-day's issue, I think the Chancellor makes a mistake in believing that because many students have passed with private certificates, "the wealthier classes are becoming more alive to the advantages conferred by a liberal education." The fact is that most of these students are denied certificates by the heads of the schools they attend, because they are not up to the mark, and the masters always like their schools to have the credit of passing all or almost all the students that go up; and so they get a certificate from their private tutor if they have one, or from their class teacher generally. This fact will be more plain to those who enquire into the status of the boys that pass thus; they will generally be found to belong to middle class families.

Wishing the Chancellor's speech would have some effect on those who pass their University examinations simply to get lucrative Government posts—I am,

15th January. W.

BOMBAY.

ON Tuesday Alla Kachar Jerroor Khan, a Kattywar Chief, arrived in Bombay with about fifty armed followers.

THE SURVEY OF HACK BUGGIES.—The Commissioner of Police has already granted 461 licences to the owners of hack buggies.

ASSISTANT TO THE COLLECTOR OF COLABA.—Mr. F. A. H. Elliot has been appointed Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Colaba.

THE head-quarter wing of Her Majesty's 22nd Madras Native Infantry Regiment arrived at Poona by two special trains on Wednesday morning.

THE Rev. Chas. Gilder thankfully acknowledges the receipt, through the Post, of a gold locket, for the benefit of Trinity School, from an unknown donor.

A SALUTE was fired yesterday morning by the Royal Artillery at Kirkee, on the arrival of Major General J. T. Grant, C.B., Commanding P. D. A., from Sholapore.

THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER.—The camp of Mr. Ashburner, Revenue and Police Commissioner, Northern Division, is at present located at Ahmedabad.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 11th January, was 46 feet 9 tenths; in the corresponding week last year it was 43 feet 7 tenths.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION.—The departmental examination of the subordinate establishments of the Customs and Salt Department in the Canara Collectorate will take place on the 27th inst.

POONA NASSICK SURVEY DEPARTMENT.—Mr. H. Holland, Probationary Assistant Superintendent, Poona and Nassick Survey, has been allowed leave of absence for one month from the 20th inst.

A NOTED THIEF.—The Senior Magistrate yesterday sentenced a Mahomedan named Abdoola Kassur, a noted chief, to receive fifteen stripes, for stealing a saree belonging to Veloo Banajee.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—Mr. Peter Peterson, who recently arrived from England, assumed charge of his duties as Professor of Oriental languages in the Elphinstone College on the 2nd inst.

SUPERNUMERARY ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF TANNA.—Mr. J. E. Murphy, of the Bombay Civil Service, received charge of the office of Supernumerary Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Tanna on the 2nd inst.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—During last year 1,966 professional cases were disposed of in the Small Causes Court. Of these, 515 were decided by the First Judge, 357 by the Second Judge, 626 by the Third Judge, and 468 by the Fourth Judge.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Yesterday an inquest was held at Kurruck concerning the death of a Mussulman girl named Fatma. The jury found that her death was caused by exhaustion, following burns, which she had received by her saree having accidentally caught fire.

A VAGRANT.—Alexander McIntyre, a European, was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Killen, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. He was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house under the Vagrancy Act.

ILLEGAL SALE OF LIQUOR.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Parsee named Rustomjee Sorabjee was charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Austin, with illicitly selling by retail spirituous liquor without having obtained a licence from the Commissioner of Police. Defendant was convicted and fined Rs. 25.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL has been pleased, under the provisions of Section XXVIII. of Bombay Act I. of 1865, to declare the Survey Settlement imposed on the village of Ootarsanda, belonging to the Neriad talooka of the Kaira collectorate, to be in force for 22 years, commencing with the revenue year 1871-72, and expiring with the revenue year 1892 93.

WHARFAGE FEES.—With reference to Notification in the Public Works Department, dated 3rd January 1873, it is notified that the Wharfage Fee of 3 annas per bale or case, irrespective of size, therein ordered to be charged on piece-goods landed at Government bunders, will be also charged on piece-goods shipped from Government bunders on and after the date therein mentioned.

THE Venerable Archdeacon C. H. Leigh Lye, M. A., having returned from furlough, will resume his appointment as Senior Chaplain at the Cathedral. The Rev. W. Maule, LL.B., will revert to his appointment of Chaplain of Colaba, but will continue to act at the Cathedral until further orders. The Reverend F. L. Sharpin, M.A., is appointed Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—Yesterday in the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Woodward, Rumajan Abdool Russool and Goolam Mahomed were charged with fraudulently misapplying, in breach of trust, two copper cooking utensils, of the value of Rs. 25, belonging to one Ahmed Ali Shah. Prisoners were adjudged guilty and each sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

DHARWAR LOCAL FUNDS REPORT.—From the Dharwar Local Funds Report for 1871-72, we see that the total receipts at the Committee's disposal for the year amounted to Rs. 3,36,185-6-11, with appropriations under different heads, amounting to Rs. 2,09,860-7-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,26,324-15-5, which had been taken credit for in the Budget for the current year, namely, 1872-73.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 6th January, 1873, Rs. 90,97,500; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 32,741; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 9,00,000; total balance, Rs. 82,30,241. There are in addition 2,36,856 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

THE KULLADGHEE LOCAL FUNDS REPORT.—The Collector of Kulladghee has submitted to Government a report of the Local Funds of the Collectorate, from which we observe that the total receipts, including the balance at the end of 31st March 1871, amounted to Rs. 1,87,764-10-1, and the expenditure, both by Civil and Public Works Agencies, to Rs. 1,29,546-0-1, leaving a balance on the 1st April 1872 of Rs. 58,219-10.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—On Monday evening there will be an entertainment in the Victoria Theatre by a combination of European and Parsee artists. The Parsee Victoria Dramatic Club will play some pieces with Mr. John Edwards, Miss Louise Rowland, Mr. Henry Couldock and Mr. John Collins; and there will also be a shadow pantomime produced in Professor Webber's illusionary style, as well as songs by different members of the company.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Bombay Town Band at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

March .... S. Charles.
Waltz .... Britto.
Selection .... Bressant.
Quadrille .... Margarida.
Fantasia .... Bressant.
Polka .... D'Souza.

God Save the Queen.

A HINDOO MAHARAJ IN THE POLICE COURT FOR KEEPING A BROTHEL.—Jeevanlaljee, the well known Hindoo Maharaj, was summoned yesterday to appear at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate, to answer a charge preferred against him by Mr. A. B. Collett, for failing to comply with the order of the Court, dated 28th November last, to discontinue the use of his house No. 390, situated on the Breach Candy Road, as a common brothel and lodging-house for prostitutes and disorderly persons, to the annoyance of the respectable inhabitants of that vicinity. The Maharaj was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 150.

NEIGHBOURS AT LAW.—A suit in which Mr. Junardhun Gopal, a solicitor of the High Court, was the plaintiff, and John de Cruz, a neighbour of his, the defendant, was called on yesterday before Mr. Justice Green at the High Court. The court gave a decree with the consent of the defendant, in the following terms:—That the plaintiff be declared entitled to a right of way or passage to and from the privy of the plaintiff for a sweeper, over the ground which is formed into a gully between the houses of the defendant and the plaintiff, and be entitled to the use thereof for erecting a scaffolding as often as it is necessary to repair, white-wash, or rebuild the plaintiff's house; that the defendant shall remove the obstruction to the passage mentioned in the plaint; that the defendant shall construct a trough to the roof of his house and perpetually keep and maintain it so watertight as to prevent the rain water from falling from the roof on the plaintiff's wall, mentioned in the plaint; that the defendant, his agents, and servants shall be perpetually restrained from interfering with or obstructing the plaintiff's sweeper, his agents, or servants for the purposes aforesaid; that each party do bear his own costs of and incidental to this suit, and all further costs for drawing decree, &c., be borne by the plaintiff.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 14th January, was 428, being 40 more than in the preceding week, 60 more than the total of the week ending 16th January 1872, and 87 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years During the week 223 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

SECTION OR SUB-SECTION.	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive system.	Accidents and violence.	Total (including other diseases.)	Total birth ex. of still-born.
Colaba	16,601	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	10	7
Fort, Southern	2,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	29,732	...	6	...	2	...	...	1	16	10
Esplanade	10,464	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	2
Market	43,160	...	12	...	5	3	3	...	30	36
Mandwee	35,100	...	14	...	1	...	3	...	25	13
Chukla	36,748	...	13	...	4	1	...	...	34	14
Oomburkharee	49,873	1	19	...	3	1	3	...	33	15
Dongree	25,556	...	9	...	1	...	3	...	16	7
Dhobeetulao	37,91	...	15	...	3	2	4	...	31	12
Phuneswaree	20,760	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	9	2
Booleshwur	36,029	1	7	...	1	1	1	...	13	4
Kharatulao	23,638	...	5	...	...	5	2	...	17	12
Koombarwara	27,594	...	4	...	...	2	2	...	14	12
Khetwaree	21,234	1	11	...	4	3	2	...	25	9
Girgaum	24,817	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	6	5
Chowpatee	7,531	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	5
Walkeshwur	7,741	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	7	7
Mahaluxmee	4,317	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Mazagon	20,973	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	7	7
Tarwaree	10,0[illegible]3	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	7	...
Kamatteepoora	75,0[illegible]8	6	24	...	3	8	8	...	62	19
Parell	13,733	...	5	...	...	2	1	...	12	5
Seoree	4,460	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	6
Seo	11,572	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	6	6
Mahim	14,310	...	7	...	...	4	4	...	18	5
Worlee	10, 42	...	2	...	1	...	2	1	7	2
Water Division	22,953	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Non-resident & unknown	......	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	11	...
Bombay	644,405	12	183	...	36	35	49	4	428	223
Mean of corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.		8	131	11	34	36	45	7	341	151

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes:—

RACE OR CASTE.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System	Accidents and violence.	Total (including other diseases.)	Total birth ex. of still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c.	...	11	...	1	1	...	...	20	9
Brahman	...	7	...	1	...	1	...	12	7
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatia	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	8	3
Hindoo of other Caste	7	99	...	22	12	24	3	214	111
Hindoo Out-caste	3	11	...	1	...	1	...	18	3
Moosulman	2	38	...	4	18	14	...	102	39
Parsee	...	4	...	4	2	3	1	31	23
Jew	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Native-Christian	...	7	...	2	2	2	...	13	11
Indo-European	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
European	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	3
Negro-African	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	1
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Race	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	12	183	...	36	35	49	4	428	223
Corresponding week '72.	13	155	2	33	26	42	5	368	285

HIGH COURT.—17TH JANUARY.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of Syed Hoosein Aly Sha Cadree, deceased. Macfarlane and Skipsey—Syed Ahmud Sha Gadree v. Secunderabee—C. Tyabjee.

LONG CAUSES.

745-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Khatao Ludha v. Cursondass Nensey and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.—Part heard.

CLAIM FOR HEARING.

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act, and in the matter of Government. Mrs. Hough—claimant.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.]

LONG CAUSES.

738-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Cursondass Nensey v. Bhimjee Purshotum—Manisty and Fletcher.

530-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Girdhur Roopjee v. Motiram Trecumdass and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

138-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Mirza Ali Akbar v. Mirza Abdool Luttiff—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

321-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Bai Meherbai, widow, v. Khoja Allybhoy Somejee—Manisty and Fletcher.

655-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Memon Hajee Sulliman, &c. v. Bai Baynbai, widow—C. Tyabjee.

753-71—Leathes and Crawford—Abdoola bin Ally Sanib Coor v. Fatmabebee, widow and others—Venayek Hurrychund.

593-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Burjorjee Dorabjee v. Cooverjee Ludha—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

90-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Coostna Curmee and others v. Damodhur Pandoorung—Dallas and Lynch.

140-71—Jefferson and Payne—Kessowdass Jumpadass v. Sewiall Motilall—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

787-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Peter Ewart and others v. Soorjee Thackersey and another—C. Tyablee.

739-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Wassoodew Luxumonjee v. Yeshodabai, widow—Khunderao Morojee.

932-72—Leaths and Crawford—Ramjee Setiba and another v. Moorari Poonja—Dallas and Lynch.

28-71—Tyabjee—The Hon. A. R. Scoble and others v. Cazee Mahomed Hoosein bin, &c., and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen; Frescot and Winter; Hearn Cleveland and Peile; and Dallas and Lynch.

THE PAVILION FOR THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE following Government resolution has been forwarded to the Bombay Gymkhana Club:—

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Gymkhana Club, dated 23rd October 1872.

Forwards for approval a plan and estimate of a pavilion for the convenience of the various clubs who purpose joining the gymkhana, and requests on behalf of the Committee of the Club that Government will concede to them, or the purpose of erecting it, a site near the present cricket club tent.

Resolution.—Government are willing to grant permission for the erection of the building, which is understood to be of such a construction as will admit of easy and speedy removal.

2. It must however be a condition of this permission that the land will be resumable by Government if required on six months' notice, and no additions are to be made to the building covering extra ground, and no additional or subsidiary buildings of any kind are to be erected without the express permission of Government.

3. If the club accept these conditions, the solicitor to Government will be requested to draw up an agreement embodying the terms of the condition.

Bombay Castle, 14th January 1873.

A GREAT industry is being developed in the colony of Victoria. A Company on a very large scale has undertaken the wholesale manufacture of beetroot sugar, and the samples already in the market have created quite an agitation in favor of the new article.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE AUSTRIAN CORVETTE FASANA, Captain D. Funk, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez.

THE SHIP MARINE MOORE, 948 tons, Capt. John Dickson, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 14,000 Indian maunds salt and sundries.

THE Commander of the s.s. Dhoolia, from London to Calcutta, reports that a second class passenger, Mr. W. E. Slipper, bound to Madras, accidentally fell overboard on the 26th December, and was drowned.

THE STEAMER CHALDEA arrived at Madras on the morning of the 13th inst. from Bombay, with the following passengers:—Mr. C. C. Colley, Mrs. Colley, child and ayah, Mr. J. J. B. Schneider, and three deck passengers.

THE s. s. RUSTOM, 51 tons, Capt. William Pead, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Carwar—Mr. Pandoorung Balibhudra, vakeel. For Hurnee—Dr. Hearns; and two servants and twenty-one deck passengers for different ports.

THE S.S. KINGSTONE, 843 tons, Captain R. Chetham, arrived yesterday from London (December 8th) via the Suez Canal with the following passengers:—Dr. Cumming, Lieut. Kelly, and Mr. Foster. She experienced heavy weather in the English Channel and across the Bay of Biscay. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co.

THE S.S. COMO, 1,163 tons, Captain G. Soulsby, arrived yesterday from London 6th, Falmouth 10th, and Suez 30th December via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and following passengers:—Capt. Steuart, Mr. Furguson, Mr. Roberts, Masters P. Knight, R. Knight, and Wm. Knight, Miss Roberts, Mrs. Young, Master Young, and ayah. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

THE BARQUE PARANA, 750 tons, Captain John England, arrived on the 15th instant from London (September 5th) with the following cargo:—864 boxes and 1 cask wine, 200 cases geneva, 14 packages brandy, 314 packages beer, 406 boxes candles, 171 packages papers, 2,359 pieces spelter, 2,296 pieces boards, 10 casks carbonate of soda, 10 cases thread, 8 packages China ware, 2 packages lamps, 11 cases cochineal, 7 cases toys, 45 casks bottles, 2 cases lamp-wicks, 52 cases glass, 13 cases glassware, 46 crates earthenware, 170 packages oilmanstores, 24 casks colours, 30 cases yellow metal sheets, 233 packages medicine, 460 kegs nails, 16 packages ironware, 6 casks ink, 1 case soap, 10 cases provisions, 15 bales twist, 20 cases cod liver oil, 2 cases preserves, 2 casks inkstands, 2 cases cutlery, 19 cases sherry wine, 4 casks blacking, 4 cases tartaric acid, 10 cases envelopes, 50 kegs shots, 2 cases buttons, 10 casks lead-pipe, 139 cases wine and toys, and many other packages, railway stores, and Government stores. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.		HIGH WATER. Height.		JANUARY.	LOW WATER. Time.		LOW WATER. Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
1	34 m	5	6	Friday 17	7	41 m	3	2
1	23 a	3	2		7	30 a	5	1
2	2 m	5	2	Saturday 18	8	17 m	3	4
2	5 a	2	11		8	6 a	4	4
2	35 m	4	9	Sunday 19	8	55 m	3	3
2	46 a	2	6		8	43 a	3	6
3	9 m	4	2	Monday 20	9	34 m	3	4
3	34 a	2	2		9	27 a	2	6
3	45 m	3	9	Tuesday 21	10	17 a	3	7
4	30 a	2	1		10	17 m	1	9
4	23 m	3	3	Wednesday ... 22	11	7 m	3	10
5	39 a	2	3		11	26 a	1	2
5	18 m	2	10	Thursday 23	......		......	
7	1 a	2	9		0	7 a	4	5

Moon—Last Quarter, 22nd, 1h. 20 m., A.M.

A DECISION UNDER THE INDIAN TRUSTEE ACT.

AT the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Green gave his decision in the matter of the trusts of an indenture dated 31st March 1855, made between Rustomjee Cursetjee of the one part and Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur of the other part, and in the matter of the Indian Trustee Act of 1866. A suit had also been filed by Rustomjee Cursetjee against Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, the trustee. Mr. Farran and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakoredas, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Sackville Davis, with Mr. Pherozsha M. Metha, instructed by Messrs. Thacker and Chalk, appeared for the defendant. The plaintiff, who had also presented a petition to the court, sought to recover from defendant Rs. 1,011, being money payable to him in terms of an indenture dated 31st March 1855, by which he conveyed to defendant a house situated in Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, and a sum of Rs. 5,000 upon trust for himself and his children. One of the conditions of the trust was that the money should be invested in Government securities, which the defendant had not complied with. On the suit being filed against him, defendant paid the whole of the trust fund into court, Rs. 12,541, and wished to be relieved of the trust. In the petition presented to the court, plaintiff prayed that a new trustee might be appointed, that defendant be directed to make over to him the trust fund with interest, and that he be ordered to pay the costs of the petition, &c. The particulars of the matter, which are long and tedious, are of no public interest whatever. His Lordship, after directing the payment of certain small sums mentioned in his decree, and each party to pay his own costs of the suit, ordered that the defendant and respondent pay into court such sum as might be necessary to cover poundage and retain out of the trust fund his costs of consenting to an order of November 1872 and his costs of appearance on the petition. Dhunjeebhoy Shapoorjee was appointed trustee in place of defendant and respondent, and the trust monies, subject to certain deductions mentioned by his Lordship, were to be paid to him.

INSOLVENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Lourenco Manoel de Crasto, formerly dealer in grain and now unemployed.

Pragjee Jewraz, a mehta in the service of the Hettoola Allybhoy.

Dhurumchund Oodaychund, formerly a merchant and now unemployed.

Thomas Edward de Cruz, schedule and petition writer.

Motechund Zoota, a servant in the employ of one Narayen Hemraz.

Pallonjee Dadabhoy, a merchant.

Tyebjee Ebramjee and Adumjee Ebramjee, the first insolvent is a painter and grazier and the second a dealer in cutlery.

Gunesh Nathoo and Succaram Dhondsett, the first insolvent is a bill collector, and the second unemployed.

Bhimjee Hurryram, a servant in the employ of Damjee Passoo.

Mahomedally Essubjee, lately trading in Bombay and Dhollera in his own name.

Soolamon Hoossain, a cutlery shop-keeper.

Muccoond Bhiccajee and Dewjee Toolsajee, cultivators.

Khakee Arut and Esmall Arut, who lately traded under the name and firm of Dewa Manock as cloth merchants.

Gurbur Noorjee, formerly an oil-maker, now unemployed.

Succoor Jumall, a hawker in piece-goods.

Jeewa Mega, a dealer in tiles and bricks.

Janardhun Hurrichund and Canooba Cassinath, carpenters.

Jeewa Dowluta, Bhawoo Dowluta and Baboo Govind, pressmen.

Francis Fernandez, coach-builder.

Eshwantrao Krishna, an English writer.

Jairam Soonderjee, formerly a turban folder and now unemployed.

Heerjeebhoy Shapoorjee and Jaina, woman, the first named insolvent is a buggy driver, and the second named insolvent is unemployed.

Dayal Tricum, a dealer in piece-goods.

Wisswanath Narayen, Sittaram Ballajee, and his mother Bhimabaee, widow, drapers.

Atmaram Shewba, an English writer.

Permanundass Jetha, a Goozerathi writer.

Alexander Stewart McFarlane, a fitter in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Hormusjee Nowrojee, a manager in the shop of Merwanjee Nanabhoy.

Jane Woodhall, trading under the name of Chesson and Woodhall as book-sellers.

Mowjee Morarjee, a cloth merchant.

Rowjee Gopall, a merchant.

Oora Cassumjee Goolam Hoossain, a hawker.

Thacker Dhunjee Nurrojee, a general merchant.

Dadabhoy Rustomjee, formerly a general merchant and now a clerk.

Memon Lutib Essa, Essack Lutib and Oomer Lutib, dealers in sundry articles.

Jeyram Gunooba, a coppersmith in the service of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Moossa Cassum, a sarung.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

YESTERDAY the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations met at noon in the Durbar Room.

PRESENT.

His Excellency the Honourable Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, presiding.
His Excellency the Honourable Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B.
The Honourable H. P. St. G. Tucker.
The Honourable A. Rogers.
The Honourable the Advocate-General.
The Honourable Munguldas Nathoobhoy, C.S.I.
The Honourable Colonel M. K. Kennedy.
The Honourable Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.
The Honourable J. A. Forbes.
The Honourable Narayan Vasudevjee.
The Honourable J. K. Bythell.

Clause 45 was considered.

The Hon. the Advocate-General moved that after the word "sums" in line 5, these words should be inserted, "which shall be raised under the provisions of section 39 of this Act," that "for India" should be inserted between "State" and "in" in line 8; and that in line 9 "sections" should be "section," and that "and 39" should be omitted.

The amendments were agreed to, and the section was agreed to as amended and stands part of the Bill.

The Hon. the Advocate-General moved that in section 49, 11th line, "debentures that may have been issued by the Trustees" should be omitted, and these words substituted, "money that may have been raised for the Trustees under the provisions of section 39 of this Act." The reason why the hon. member desired this alteration was that an option should be left as to the manner in which money should be raised.

The amendment was agreed to, and the section as amended stands part of the Bill.

The Hon. the Advocate-General moved that in line 10, "38" should be made "48;" and that in lines 11 and 12 "in paying off any of the debentures issued under this Act" should be omitted, and these words substituted, "shall be applied to paying off any of the money that may have been raised by the Trustees under the provisions of section 32 of this Act."

The Hon. Mr. Forbes asked if surplus revenue would not be applicable to new works.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy replied in the negative.

The amendments were agreed to, and the section as amended was passed and stands part of the Bill.

In line 4 of section 48 "for India" was inserted between "State" and "in," and the section as amended was passed and stands part of the Bill.

Section 49 was passed and stands parts of the Bill.

In the 7th line of section 49, "G" was substituted for "A," and the section was passed and stands part of the Bill.

In line 1 of section 50, "salaried" was omitted, and in lines 8, 9, and 10 "which shall be to come from the commencement of this Act up to" was omitted and "between the date on which this Act shall come into operation and" substituted. In order to be consistent with these alterations, the Council agreed to insert in the first section words to the effect that this Act shall not come into operation before the 1st April.

The amendments were agreed to, and the section a amended was passed and stands part of the Bill.

His Excellency the President said that in section 51, the Trustees were empowered to "pass, reject, modify, or alter" the estimate of expenditure, and to pass such estimate so modified or altered, but no provision seemed to be made for the line of action to be taken if the Trustees resolved to reject the estimate. It was quite possible that the Trustees might quarrel with their chairman and throw up his budget.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—Then the chairman would be immediately removed by the Government for contumaciousness—at least, I hope so.

His Excellency the President—I do not think so. The Government and the chairman might be at one in the matter of dispute. It does not follow that the Government are to be in opposition to the chairman. The question remains, what is to be done if the Trustees get rid of the estimate?

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—We might say that "the chairman shall forthwith prepare another estimate."

His Excellency the President—I think we might leave out the words "or to reject" in lines 4 and 5.

The Council agreed to His Excellency's amendment, and the section was passed and stands part of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker wished to know what was the object of the words "if necessary" in line 12. They left an ambiguity as to what was to be done by the Trustees in the event of Government returning their estimate.

His Excellency the President concurred with the Hon. Mr. Tucker, and said that it was necessary that there should be a final power, and therefore if the Government returned the estimate to the Trustees with certain remarks, the option to make or decline to make alterations implied in these words "if necessary" should not be left to the Trustees.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy said the section was only slightly different from the Calcutta Act, and he would have no objection to any alteration which would give the section more of the nature of a "bludgeon clause."

The Hon. the Advocate-General—Supposing the Trustees were right and the Government wrong upon a point in the "remarks," what is intended to be done?

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—The Government is to rule.

His Excellency the President—If the Trustees are not empowered to spend more than Rs. 25,000 without the sanction of Government, and cannot appoint more officers than Government approve of, I do not see the necessity of having any bludgeon clause.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—We are here just following the usual practice; all budgets are submitted to a sanctioning power.

His Excellency the President—If you do that here, and make the reference of the budget to the Government final there will be some reason in the section; but if it is to be left in the way it appears here, it is neither one thing nor another, and unless it is altered, it is useless.

After some discussion the words "if necessary" were struck out, and in the 16th line "greater" was struck out, and "otherwise" inserted between "estimate" and "than."

The section was then passed as amended and stands part of the Bill.

Section 53 was also passed, and stands part of the Bill

His Excellency the President said that the provisions of section 54 seemed to him to be rather strange after all the discussions that had taken place.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—This power to the Trustees to make supplemental estimates, and to expend money in pursuance of these estimates, is simply to meet emergent cases such as a wharf tumbling down. This clause is slightly amended from the Calcutta Act, which fixes the sum not at Rs. 5,000 but at Rs. 2,000.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—I can see no good in this clause, unless it be intended that we make a barrier upon one side and break it down upon the other.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—I venture to suggest that it would be very absurd if we were not to give the Trustees this power.

His Excellency the President—What is the value of the Trust if its officers cannot act in an emergency such as you have instanced? Surely these officers would be justified in taking the steps necessary to meet the emergency.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—They would be breaking the law, and it would be well not to put men into that position. The chairman might be a timid man and afraid to act unless he were strictly within the law, and I think there can be no harm done in retaining this section.

Section 54 was then passed and stands part of the Bill.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—In section 55, I see it is laid down that ten days' notice of the time and place at which an audit and examination of accounts shall take place must be given. Might I ask what is the object of giving this ten days' notice?

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—It might be to give the public an opportunity for making suggestions. I cannot say exactly, however, what it is for. It is in the Calcutta Act.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—I see that the section says that a copy of the accounts to be audited and examined is to be deposited in the office of the Trustees, where it is to be open for inspection by any person on payment of a rupee, and possibly this ten days' notice is meant to give the public an opportunity, as Colonel Kennedy says, to make suggestions.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—But are these auditors to audit in public and be advised by the public? (Laughter.)

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—The public, in examining the accounts, might give what is called a "tip" to the auditors.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—It is a novel proceeding in Bombay, that the public should be summoned preliminary to an audit. I cannot see how the work is ever to be carried on if the public, for the payment of their rupee, are to be permitted to examine the accounts and then give the auditors advice as to their duties.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—Well, I cannot see the good of the provision at present; but it being in the Calcutta Act, I suppose it was inserted there for some good though inscrutable purpose.

The Hon. the Advocate General—I think it would be much better to publish the accounts, together with the auditors' report, in the same way as they do in Calcutta.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—I think it would be much better to leave out the provision from the end of the 31st line down to and including the word "payment" in line 49.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—But that would debar the public from having access to all the doings of the auditors. There may be many questions in reference to contracts or payments which the public would be interested in.

The amendment suggested by His Excellency the President was agreed to.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—In line 56 I would like some provision to be made for the publication of the accounts of the Trust as well as the auditors' report which, as I have said, is the custom in Calcutta. I have here the Bengal Administrative Report for 1871-72 and there are no less than 38 pages of auditors' report and abstract of accounts in it.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—There is nothing in the Calcutta Act providing for that being done.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—But I am not speaking of the Calcutta Act; I am speaking of the Calcutta practice, which appears to be very good.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—Then you may do just the same in Bombay.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—Still, there can be no objection to inserting a provision of this description in this section.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—I have no objections.

The Hon the Advocate-General proposed that from and after line 55, the section should read as follows—"be published, together with an abstract of the said accounts, in the *Bombay Government Gazette*."

The amendment was agreed to, and the section as amended by His Excellency the President and the Hon. the Advocate-General was passed and stands part of the Bill.

His Excellency the President—This section brings us back to the discussion which was commenced yesterday, and the subject which I brought to the notice of the Council. The end of the section reads—"until such scale of tolls, dues, rents, rates, and charges as aforesaid shall be framed and approved and published, the fees leviable under Bombay Act V. of 1870, and under the Consolidated Act VI. of 1863, so far as the same relates to the levy of fees on goods stored in the Customs bonded warehouse shall continue to be levied on behalf of the Trustees." I should like very much indeed to set matters right with the Council as to a part of that discussion, because I think that it may be thought that I was setting up my own judgment, in regard to the position of this Trust and as to its power in various matters, rather in opposition to the views of the Government of India as expressed in the correspondence which has passed. That being so, I have taken the trouble to look at the earlier portions of the correspondence to see how far what I have said was open to that objection, and I find that on 1st February 1859 Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, then possibly seeing his way to the purchase of the Elphinstone property, and probably fully alive to all the difficulties and anxiety and trouble which would be involved, in writing to the Government of India, said—"As regards the administration of the estate if it be acquired by Government, His Excellency in Council would propose that it should be conducted by a Board of members to be selected by Government and to be composed of prominent public servants and influential members of the mercantile community." You will observe that the word Board is there used. That went to the Government of India and they assented to the purchase of the property in this manner—"The constitution of the Board of Management or Commissioners is left entirely for the consideration of the Bombay Government, subject to the general conditions expressed in the memorandum. An essential matter is that Government shall have complete financial control over their operations, and they are not to be liable to be brought into collision by reason of their being invested by powers which shall go beyond what is requisite to enable them satisfactorily to discharge all the needful executive duties of the managing body. They will, in fact, be an administrative Trust, strictly subordinate to the Government in all essentials, but will receive ample powers for the proper performance of the business entrusted to them." That letter was accompanied with the proposed terms for the purchase by Government of the estate, and the fifth of these terms says—"The whole of the foreshore of the Bombay Harbour, within the limits thought desirable by the Bombay Government, and so far as it is the property of the Government, and all the wharves, &c., the property of the Government within the same limits, excluding any portions specially required for public administrative purposes, may be made over to the Board for administration." And the last condition but one reads—"The Board will hold the property made over to it for administration as trustees by the Government, and the powers given to the Board under the Act which constitutes it shall be so limited as to prevent the Board from taking up a position of hostility or of opposition to the Government, or from attempting to exercise any rights or make any claims in opposition to the orders or decisions of Government." And further on, as the correspondence advances, I find in one of the letters that the terms applied by Government to the proposed body was Board, or Trust, or Commissioners. Therefore I consider my views as to this corporative body and its proprietary rights were in no manner apart from the original view of the Government of India. But by some means or other these proprietary rights grew up, and so we have the duty of encountering these objectionable parts of the Bill. The next question was with regard to the bonded warehouse, and as to how far the Government of India had been consulted or could be aware of the proposal respecting the transfer of that warehouse and all the things connected with it from the Government to the new Trust, and I have already pointed out that the Government of India proposed to transfer "the whole foreshore of the Bombay harbour so far as it was the property of Government, including all wharves, &c.," And Colonel Trevor, writing afterwards on the 21st June, says—"It is proposed to vest in it all the properties of the Government bordering on that foreshore," and then gives a list in which the Apollo Bonded Warehouse is put down among other items and valued at Rs. 5,50,000. Nowhere can I find any other reference to this bonded warehouse till we come to the 26th para., where there is this—"Besides these two great sources of revenue there is the income of the property to be taken from Government referred to in the 6th paragraph of this letter, and the receipts for the goods stored in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse estimated at about Rs. 30,000 per annum." So far as I can make out, though I am quite open to correction, I can find nothing in the correspondence to show that the Government of India were informed of the change proposed to be made in this department, or that they were in any way prepared to depart from the reservation of excluding portions specially reserved for public administrative purposes. I therefore assume that this is property which they required for public administrative purposes, and I think it should so remain. Then it being very desirable that this Bill should proceed and be passed, for the reason that the Trust should come into existence as soon as possible, it may have been thought "it is quite possible to vest the title of this building in the Trust and to transfer to them its revenues, keeping up everything else entirely and exclusively as at present in the hands of the Customs;" on the other hand, it appears to me it may have been thought there are some difficulties in the way of that arrangement which might be got over by inserting at the end of the Act something to this effect—"nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to impair or affect in any manner the powers, duties, and responsibilities granted to and imposed upon the chief officer of the Customs by Act No. 6 of 1863 in respect to the warehousing of goods and the management of bonded warehouses for the port of Bombay." The construction put upon the general operations of the Bill yesterday, I fancy, was that, by the transfer of the Trust, this warehouse would become the private property of the Trust, and consequently that they would come into possession in the same way as private corporate bodies owning private warehouses, except that we retained in the hands of the Customs the power they now have over the bonded warehouse; and I was anxious to show that my view of that, as I stated, was quite in harmony with all that has been expressed by the Government of India throughout the correspondence.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—Do I understand your Excellency's proposal to be to reserve to the Customs authorities all the powers which they now possess over the bonded warehouse?

His Excellency the President—Yes, and also as to its management.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—I have not the slightest objection. They may have that power still under the Consolidated Customs Act.

His Excellency the President—No, the goods and duties you say are to be managed by you.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—Yes, just as would be the case with any other private bonded warehouse, which they might license.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell said he had not been present yesterday when His Excellency had made his remarks on this subject, so that perhaps he might be allowed to ask what were His Excellency's reasons for objecting to the change.

His Excellency the President—My objection was to giving a body constituted like this any control, direct or indirect, over a great property like the bonded warehouse, which is one of the chief means of collecting the Customs revenue. I object to the regulation of anything connected with this establishment passing out of the hands of the Government.

After a few remarks by other members,

His Excellency added—I am altogether against entangling the Customs in any way with such a body.

The Hon Mr. Bythell said the main objection of His Excellency was that he did not like the Port Trust being allowed to interfere in any way with any portion of the property required for Government administrative purposes; and with regard to that he would say, though he was subject to correction, that the same objection would apply to a Commissioner of Customs under the Consolidated Customs Act licensing any private warehouse as a bonded warehouse, yet he remembered some years ago a large building was constructed at Colaba with the idea of making it a bonded warehouse, and he believed the Commissioner of Customs at that time expressed his willingness to allow that warehouse to be used for that purpose, and he understood it was also contemplated that this Port Trust should at some future time, either by erecting piers or by constructing docks, undertake the discharge of the cargoes of all the ships that came into harbour, and he thought that in connection with that, the erection of bonded warehouses would be an essential point, for these warehouses would be necessary in order to give due accommodation and to increase the revenue of the Trust, so that even were they to say that His Excellency's objection would apply to the case of the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, he thought it would apply equally to any warehouses the Port Trust might in future erect.

His Excellency the President—But can you give me any reason for the transfer of this public property to the management of the Trustees?

The Hon. Mr. Bythell said he was just about to do so. He believed that if the Port Trust had the management of this Apollo warehouse, there need be no fear that Her Majesty's revenue would be defrauded, but that on the contrary they would find that the revenue would be greatly increased, because he thought a better use could be made of the warehouse. As far as he was concerned, he could say, and he knew that many other merchants said the same thing, that merchants did not bond their goods there simply because the restrictions regarding delivery were so stringent they positively made goods unsaleable. He could state as a positive fact that dealers, if they could buy goods at the same price which were stored in a private warehouse as those which were in the Apollo warehouse, would certainly not buy the latter, and therefore every merchant who imports Manchester goods, although there was an import duty of 5 per cent., paid that duty and stored his goods in his own godown. He thought that if the Apollo bonded warehouse were handed over to the Port Trust there would be no danger of the revenue being defrauded. The Customs Department might still in that case have the supervision as regarded the Customs duties; and yet the increased facilities given to merchants for storing their goods would have the effect of increasing the revenue.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy said he might also remark that this Apollo warehouse was not a building erected by Government for a bonded warehouse; it was a private bonded warehouse purchased by Government.

His Excellency the President—Then it was probably purchased by Government for very good reasons? Now we are told that one of the great objects of the transfer of this warehouse to the Trust is what is termed a relaxation of the stringency of the rules, and the giving of increased facilities to merchants; but I do not recollect having received any representation as to the stringency of the rules. If there be any undue stringency, Government on that being brought to its notice would be bound to take notice of it, for it is the duty of the Customs Department to afford all facilities to merchants consistent with the due protection of the revenue. I am not the more disposed to agree to the change because there is a necessity for a relaxation of the rules or for giving greater facilities; it only confirms me in my view of its inexpediency. With these remarks I leave the matter in the hands of the Council.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell said it was possibly a misuse of terms to say a relaxation of the rules; merchants did not wish the rules for securing the safety of Her Majesty's revenue to be relaxed: all they wanted was that men who went to the warehouse to take delivery of goods should not have to dance attendance on the Customs' officials for an hour or two before they could get delivery. There was no doubt that under the administration of Mr. Reid many of these drawbacks had been remedied, but for many years previously if one wanted any business done at the Custom House which it would take any reasonable man a few minutes to do one had to wait several hours. That was his own experience, and he thought that with that experience they should raise their voices against the bonded warehouse remaining in the hands of the Customs' officials. It could not add to the safety of the revenue in any way to treat the mercantile community in that kind of way. They did not want the rules relaxed, but they wanted more promptitude.

H. E. the President—If you make a representation on that subject the Government will be bound to take notice of it.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—Since I spoke on the subject yesterday I have carefully looked over the Consolidated Customs Act, and I have no doubt that if this Bill is passed in the shape in which it is now before us, the Commissioner of Customs will still have complete control over every warehouse, which may be transferred by this Act to the Corporation. To prevent any doubt upon that point, there would be no difficulty in adding some words to section 95 to say that nothing in this Act is intended to interfere with that control. But there is another question which I think wants our consideration—at all events the Executive Government must look to it—and that is, the Commissioner of Customs says it is absolutely necessary that there should be a Government bonded warehouse as distinct from private warehouses licensed by the Commissioner of Customs. He says that by certain sections of the Act—I think sections 52 and 56—it is necessary that the goods referred to in those sections should be kept in a Government warehouse. Such warehouses are denominated in England the Queen's warehouses, and Mr. Reid maintains that there should be in Bombay a warehouse, or at least a portion of the warehouse, kept apart for this purpose, so that one of the consequences of our giving this warehouse over to the Trust would be the necessity for building another warehouse to keep these special goods in, unless we could make an addition to this Bill, binding the Trust to make over a portion of the building to the Chief Officer of Customs for that purpose. This certainly is a consideration which must be taken into account. With regard to the other matter your Excellency mentioned, I think the correspondence you have read shows pretty clearly what were the views of the Government of Bombay and the Government of India when they were in correspondence as to the constitution of this body, viz., not the creation of a Corporation composed of a body of private men, but the forming of a board of administration, subordinate to the Government. How that idea has been departed from I am unable to say; but according to the form in which we have it in this Bill, it appears that the idea is the creation of a separate Corporation with certain powers, and unless the whole Bill is recast into a new shape, I do not see how we can carry your Excellency's idea out. With regard to the legal status of the property which we propose to transfer to their administration, of course another bill could be drawn—(H. E. the President—No, no; such a thing is not necessary)—in another shape, but it would depart from the leading principles of this Bill. I think, therefore, as the matter has gone so far, and the Government of India have approved of this generally, it would be advisable to continue this Bill and to make the additions to section 95 which I shall be prepared to suggest hereafter. I may say there is another addition required which I would direct attention to, and that is, that, as the owners of private warehouses are now liable to penalties under the Customs Act if they do not act according to the rules imposed upon them by the Customs Department, and as these Trustees when they become the owners of this warehouse will have similar conditions imposed upon them, it will be necessary to designate some one, either the chairman or secretary, who will be held to be the person responsible under those clauses of the Customs Act, so that there will be no difficulty to the Customs officials in dealing with the Trust in case of any breach of the law. With those additions I am inclined to think it might be advisable to leave things as they are. This is a new matter for consideration and I should be disinclined to make over this bonded warehouse to the Trust at all and to do simply as His Excellency has suggested, assigning to them the capital. If your Excellency thinks it necessary, we could do that by remitting the Bill to the Select Committee and adding the Hon. the Advocate-General to the Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell pointed out that the present warehouse is very large, and a part of it could be set apart as a Queen's warehouse; but he added that it was a matter of notoriety that the warehouse had not been much made use of lately by merchants, and probably if they adopted the suggestion to set apart a portion as a Queen's warehouse, there would be no objection to the remaining portion being handed over to the Trust.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—I have no objection to that, but there must be a certain portion set aside as a Queen's warehouse.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—And as regards the constitution, I fancy the reason why we have drifted into this form is that Calcutta has set us the example by establishing a body corporate, and we have merely done the same thing.

His Excellency the President—No, no. I was very anxious to meet the wishes of those advocates of the Bill in respect of the capital account difficulty which was mentioned yesterday, and also to hand over to the Trust the entire net revenue, and I was therefore in hopes that a clause something to this effect, and coming after the one conferring the property upon the Trust, might have been agreed to,—"Nothing in the preceding or in any other section of this Act contained shall be construed to confer upon the said Trustees any power to control or interfere with the management of the Customs bonded warehouse or the rates payable on goods deposited therein, which shall continue to be regulated according to the provisions of the Act No. VI. of 1863. Provided that Government shall cause the Trustees to be furnished annually with a statement of the sums received during the previous years as the rates of such warehouse, and of the sums expended for the management and repair of the said warehouse and the collection of such rates; and the Government shall cause the surplus of the sums so received, after payment of the expenses aforesaid, to be paid to the said Trustees for the purposes of their Trust."

The Hon. the Advocate-General—It seems to me that unless some special provisions are made in this Act, this bonded warehouse, whenever it passes into the possession of the Port Trust, will become a private warehouse, and will be subject to the regulations of the Consolidated Customs Act regarding private warehouses. If this is the case, a two-fold difficulty occurs to me. In the first place your Excellency considers it undesirable that the control of this bonded warehouse should be given over to the Port Trust, and thinks that the Trustees should be in the same position as owners of private warehouses; and in the second place, if that warehouse is so made over, there will be no Queen's warehouse left in Bombay in which the Commissioner of Customs can store such goods as he is bound to store there under the 52nd and following sections of this Act. So far as your Excellency's object is concerned, one method occurs to me which would obviate the difficulty, although possibly it would not meet the Hon. Mr. Bythell's wishes, and that is, to put a clause into this Act declaring these bonded warehouses which are to be made over to the Trust to be public warehouses within the meaning of the Consolidated Customs Act, by the 71st and 72nd sections of which they would be placed under the custody of an officer appointed by the Customs, and the Customs' authority would have power not only to arrange as to the particular place in which any particular goods should be kept, but also to fix the terms upon which goods shall be deposited therein.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—At the very most, only a small part of this large warehouse could be used as a Queen's warehouse, and I would not like to see the larger portion of it that would still remain placed under the management of the Customs' authorities.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen Wasudew—It ought not to be forgotten that as the Bill stands at present you are vesting the whole of the property in the Trustees and are making them responsible for the whole of the amount you are debiting them with. It might not therefore be fair to take this part of their property from them and use it as a Queen's warehouse.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—But the Trustees are not to pay interest upon the Apollo Bonded Warehouse.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—Nevertheless, Rs. 5,50,000 is to be paid back to Government for it by the Trust, while you will be using a portion of it for a Government warehouse.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—There will be no injustice done by reserving a portion of this warehouse for the purposes of the Customs' Act, because the income derived therefrom will be given to the Trustees.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—But I suppose that the Trustees might consider that they would derive a larger income from these warehouses if they were entirely under their own control. I believe that the value of the property will be considerably depreciated if it remains under the Customs' management as at present.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—If this proposal were carried out, then the Trustees would still be debited with the full value of the warehouse?

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—Yes.

His Excellency the President—I do not see why this should not be so. I am aware that we are coming into the discussion of these points at a rather late period of the transactions now, and that, as it were, we are the unfortunate victims of the desperate struggle made by the Bombay Government to get this Trust into a solvent condition. For this reason, I believe, everything was patched together to make a show of assets. This Corporation has come into existence nobody knows how, and I believe that this Apollo Bonded Warehouse came in as an "etcetera" (Laughter.) It is by these proceedings that we are landed in our present difficulties.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—With reference to what has been said by some hon. members, I would remark that it does not follow that the Trustees as private owners of a warehouse would necessarily be licensed by the Chief Commissioner of Customs, and therefore there is nothing in this Bill which gives them any right to insist upon having licensed warehouses. Of course there is no doubt that the Chief Commissioner of Customs would let the Trustees have licences so long as they conformed to the Consolidated Customs Act, but nevertheless I think it right that the position of matters here should be understood.

After some further discussion, it was agreed to allow the matter to stand over.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—The Commissioner of Customs objects to this part of the section:—"Provided that it shall be lawful for the Trustees to land, ship, or transship goods between vessels in the harbour of Bombay and the wharves or bunders, and to make such charges in respect thereof as they shall think fit without the sanction of Government." He considers that by giving them this full latitude they would be given power to break certain of the rules of the Consolidated Customs Act.

Between "Trustees" and "to," in line 22, "subject to the provisions of any law for the time being in force" was inserted.

His Excellency the President—Just to test the feeling of the Council, I propose that from "and under" down to "warehouse" in the 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, and 35th lines, be omitted. I propose this as a mere matter of form, intending, when the time comes, to insert this section after the section vesting the titles in the Trust:—"Anything in the preceding section hereof to the contrary notwithstanding, the Apollo Bonded Warehouse shall, for the purposes of Act No. 6 of 1863, be deemed to be a public warehouse" &c.

The amendment was lost by 8 to 2. The Ayes were His Excellency the President and His Excellency Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer.

The section was then passed as amended, and stands part of the Bill.

The Hon. the Advocate-General moved that the words in section 57 after "until" in line 10 should be omitted, and the following substituted, "other officers shall be appointed under the provisions of this Act."

The amendment was agreed to, and the section as amended was passed and stands part of the Bill.

Clause 58 was amended thus—"for India" was omitted from line 17, and in line 27, "after making all such retrenchments as may be practicable," was inserted between "will" and "be."

The Hon. Mr. Bythell and other hon. members objected very strongly to the Trustees being compelled to raise the tolls, dues, rates, and charges, if it were supposed that the estimate of expenditure for any year were insufficient to meet the payment of interest to the Secretary of State, and pointed out that this might work very injuriously to the trade of the port, because vessels would not be sent to Bombay if it were to be supposed that the port dues were so unsettled that they might be raised before vessels could arrive here.

After a long discussion, the Hon. Mr. Bythell moved the omission of the whole section, but only two members—the Hon. mover and the Hon. Mr. Forbes—voted for this being done, and the section was passed and stands part of the Bill with the amendments we have noticed.

The Council rose at four o'clock, and will meet to-day again at noon.

IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

FROM a statement submitted to Government by the Officiating Cotton Commissioner, we observe that during the week ending 28th December, and for three days ending 31st December 1872, 44,856½ cwt. of raw cotton were imported into Bombay by land. Of these, 3,471½ cwts. were imported by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, 36,574 cwts. by the G. I. P. Railway, 3,877½ cwts. by the East India Railway, and 933½ cwts. by the Madras Railway. From another statement we see that during the weeks ending 31st December and 8th January, 31,655 cwts. of raw cotton were imported into Bombay by water. 1,064 cwts. from the Persian Gulf, 4,688 cwts. from Cutch, 20,955 cwts. from the British Concan, and 4,958 cwts. from British Guzerat.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

THE following Season Reports, for the fortnight ending Wednesday, are published by the Cotton Commissioner:—

Ahmedabad, 14th January.—Cotton and grain crops slightly blighted from severity of cold last week. Wheat 13·3; bajree 19·8.

Kaira, 14th January.—Severe frost throughout collectorate caused damage to toor, tobacco, and other crops; cotton also suffered. Rice, 8·7; bajree, 17·5 kilogrammes.

Broach, 14th January.—Standing crops damaged in some places by excessive cold. Bajree, 18 kilogrammes.

Surat, 15th January.—Cotton and some other crops suffered somewhat from excessive cold. Wheat, 9 seers.

Tanna, 14th January.—No rain. Weather fair and cold. Rice, 1st sort, 7½ and 9; wheat, 9½ and 10; bajree, 14 and 15; dall, 7½ and 8.

Colaba, 13th January.—No rain. Rubbee crops in good condition. Rice, 14·2 seers at Alibagh.

Nassick, 14th January.—No rain. Rice, 9 seers; wheat, 12. Late crops injured by cold.

Ahmednuggur, 14th January.—No rain. Bajree, 20 seers. Late crops reported to be partly injured by the severe cold.

Belgaum, 14th January.—Weather fine; season favourable. Jowaree, 19 to 20 seers.

Poona, 14th January.—No rain. Harvesting of early crops finished. Late crops good, where there is moisture. Cotton, middling; bajree, 16·36.

Sholapore, 14th January.—No rain. Cotton and late crops continuing good; jowaree, 23·7 seers.

Sattara, 14th January.—No rain. Bajree, 20 seers; cotton and rubbee crops continue good.

Kulludghee, 14th January.—Early crops reaped, and late flourishing. Jowaree, 26·9 seers.

Rutnagherry, 10th January.—No rain. Dry season rice, kudwey, koolid, wurne, moog, cooreed, chillies, promising; but toor is likely to suffer to some extent from the cloudy weather. Rice, 6·7 seers.

Canara, 14th January.—Dry crop sowing nearly completed in Kamptee. Rice 10·8 seers.

Dharwar, 15th January.—No rain. Early crop harvest finished. Cotton and late crops promising. Jowaree, 19·4 seers.

Kurrachee, 11th January.—Heavy rain on 2nd and 3rd. Cold severe. Wheat 11·19, and rice 7·46 seers. Crops good.

Shikarpore, 14th January.—Abundant rain on nights of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. Crops greatly benefitted. Clouds gathering again. Prices ranging low.

Upper Frontier, 14th January.—Rain 1·7 inches. Weather cloudy. Kurreef harvesting completed. Rubbee cultivation progressing favourably. Grain, 13·9 seers.

Rajkote, 14th January.—Frost slightly injured cold-weather crops and cotton. Bajree, 4·7 kilogrammes.

Wudwan, 14th January.—Weather cold. Cotton, little injured; other crops good. Bajree 16½, wheat 13.

From District Inspectors and Superintendents of Experiments.

Guzerat (Wassud), 14th January.—Weather warmer. Damage done to cotton crop in Guzerat average four annas.

Broach, 14th January.—Weather warmer. No clouds. Cotton ripening fast; little picking. All crops healthy.

Khandeish (Pachora), 14th January.—Cotton crop mostly picked. Weather fine.

Mussawud, 14th January.—Late sowing cotton plants injured by the frost. Cotton picking progressing slowly.

S. M. Country (Hoorulhully), 13th January.—Cotton crop maturing fast. Weather favourable. Large yield probable.

Hooblee, 15th January.—Fair American blighting. Indigenous flourishing.

Sind (Hyderabad), 15th January.—Picking nearly over; quantity and quality fair.

Sind (Hyderabad), 14th January. Cotton plants all frosted. Three weeks more will see picking finished.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL CONVERSION BY A COACH-BUILDER.

MUNCHERJEE MERWANJEE NARELWALLA V. ARNOLD BURROWS COLLETT.

MR. JUSTICE GIBBS delivered the following judgment in the case on Saturday last:—

This is an action to recover the sum of Rs. 2,350 damages, the defendant having wrongfully converted to his own use three carriages, the property of plaintiff, viz., 1 brougham, 1 barouche, and 1 mail phaeton, which had been deposited with defendant in the month of January 1867 for sale on commission. The plaintiff further claims interest on the sum above stated at 9 per cent. per annum from the 8th day of August 1868. The defendant denies his liability; he admits that he did receive two carriages, viz., 1 barouche and 1 mail phaeton, but as security for the payment of certain monies due by plaintiff to him and also for goods belonging to one Geo. Price, for whom defendant was agent; that he has sold one, the mail phaeton, on account of rent chargeable; and that on a settlement of the claim plaintiff may take back the barouche, but defendant denies all knowledge of the brougham. The case was filed as a short cause; defendant put in a written statement, and delay was sought for but refused by the court, and the case came on for hearing on the 3rd December last, when the following issues were settled. (Reads them.) A good deal of evidence was taken, and there is no doubt but that the case turns principally on which story, that of the plaintiff or that of the defendant, the court will believe. The plaintiff's story is that he had known, and had dealings with, the defendant from 1863-64; that in January 1867 he deposited three carriages, viz., a new miniature brougham, a second-hand barouche, and a new mail phaeton for sale with him. No written agreement was entered into, but he agreed verbally to pay Rs. 2-8 rent per mensem for each carriage, and defendant was to have five per cent. commission for any that he sold. Plaintiff denies that defendant had any lien on these carriages either on his own or anybody else's account. In September 1868 plaintiff states that he got an offer from Nasserwanji Cursetji Gandi for the brougham, and also an offer from the same person to try and sell the other two carriages; that he gave Mr. Gandi a letter (B) addressed to the defendant, directing him to deliver the three carriages to Mr. Gandi, and stating that plaintiff would arrange for the rent due for them by a credit in the account of a consignment of carriages belonging to one William Thomson, which defendant had on sale. Defendant however refused to deliver, and in consequence Mr. Gandi's first offer fell through. In the following month of October, however, plaintiff again wrote to the defendant (C) stating that he had sold the brougham alone to Mr. Gandi for Rs. 1,000, and desiring defendant to give up possession of it, which defendant refused to do. That in January 1869, Mr. Ferozsha Meherji having offered to purchase the barouche for Rs. 750, plaintiff wrote the letter (D) on the 25th of January to defendant directing him to give up possession of the carriage, which, however, defendant declined to do. That in the following March he caused his solicitors to write the letter marked E of the 16th of March 1869, threatening legal measures if the three carriages were not at once made over. To this no reply was received, nor did plaintiff take any further steps until 18th September 1872, when Messrs. Prescot and Winter, his solicitors, wrote a second letter tendering, under protest, whatever rent defendant might claim, and demanding an immediate return of the carriages. Such was the plaintiff's case as put forward by him in his examination in chief. The defendant's case is, that in 1864 he was partner with the plaintiff's brother in a house of agency, and had transactions in shares with the plaintiff; that when the house of agency became involved it was indebted to the plaintiff to the amount of Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000; that as security for that amount he gave materials for coach-building and two carriages to the plaintiff, and also made over to him, to be sold on account of the consignors, goods consisting of axles and springs, fire-proof boxes, four carriages, and other matters, including some goods belonging to the defendant, which were not included in those given as security. All these goods were contained in two godowns, and were made over to the plaintiff in June 1865. The goods remained in these godowns apparently untouched until January 1867, when it became necessary to separate them and make over to the Official Assignee that portion of the goods which belonged to the defendant and had not been pledged to the plaintiff. This much of the defendant's story was confirmed to a greater or less degree by the plaintiff in cross-examination, and the real dispute between the parties arises from what took place subsequent to this Mr. Collett's account is as follows—The sorting of the goods could only be performed by himself, as no one

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but he could identify them. That after some discussion it was decided that Mr. Collett should do this and paid for his services by plaintiff either in money or in goods to the extent of Rs. 500. That the parties to this arrangement were the plaintiff and head clerk to the Official Assignee, and it was made in the presence of Messrs. Moncrieff and Campbell, who had been conducting Mr. Collett's coach-making business during the time his affairs were in the insolvent court. Mr. Collett states that owing to the plaintiff having opposed his discharge there was enmity between them, and he declined to commence the work unless the plaintiff gave him security for the payment of the Rs. 500, and in consequence the plaintiff deposited with him the second-hand barouche and the mail phaeton. He states the terms on which they were deposited were payment of Rs. 5 per mensem for rent for each carriage, and five per cent. commission in the event of his selling them. This is the manner in which he accounts for his receiving the two carriages, and at the same time denies all knowledge of the brougham. He states that during 1867 he had some communications with the plaintiff regarding the disposal of the goods he had made over to him on behalf of Messrs. Clark, and Timmens, and Price, the consignors, whose interest the defendant was attending to. That the manager of the Mercantile Bank was appointed attorney by Messrs. Clark and Timmens, and that he (Collett) offered to forego his lien on the barouche and the mail phaeton in favour of that firm. That on the 14th of April 1867 he gave plaintiff notice that unless he came to a settlement regarding his constituent's goods and the pay due to him for sorting the goods, he would sell the two carriages in his possession. That matters so continued until September 1870, when he repaired and sold the mail phaeton for Rs. 550, of which sum he holds Rs. 255 to the credit of the plaintiff. The defendant admits having received the letters which the plaintiff wrote desiring him to give over the possession of the carriages to Mr. Gandi and Mr. Ferozsha. He produces them and shows endorsements on them in his own handwriting made at the time he received them—on B "no answer sent," and on C "denied having such carriage. Verbal answer to the bearer." Nothing further appears to have taken place until 18th September 1872, when plaintiff's solicitors wrote to the defendant and immediately afterwards filed the present suit. The above are shortly the facts of the case as set out by the plaintiff and the defendant, and in considering which story I am to believe, I shall first deal with the question of the brougham, and secondly with that of the other two carriages. One point which affects both these questions has been rather prominently brought to the court's notice, and that is, the great delay which has taken place in this matter. The defendant insinuates that plaintiff would not have brought his action had not the head clerk to the Official Assignee died, and Messrs. Moncrieff and Campbell left the country; and certainly the evidence of these three persons would have been of great importance. The plaintiff accounts for the delay by his having been in reduced circumstances, unable to incur the expense of legal proceedings, which he has been only now enabled to commence by his brother standing security to his solicitors. As to the brougham, I am of opinion that the plaintiff has not proved his case. The only evidence to its having been sent to Mr. Collett's is that of the man Vithu, who says he conveyed the brougham to the court-factory yard. This evidence may be considered as counterbalanced by that of Mr. Collett's sepoy, who denies that it was ever received, and the entry in the carriage receipt book, which shows that on the date on which the three carriages were alleged to have been sent, only the barouche and the mail phaeton were received; while the evidence of Mr. Gandi does not assist the plaintiff, for although he states he was willing to purchase the brougham for Rs. 1,000 in September 1868, he admits that he had never seen the brougham since he saw it lying in a godown in 1866, and although he took the letter to Mr. Collett, he did not ask to see the brougham, nor, as he admits, did he see it. I think these facts can lead me to no other conclusion than that the plaintiff has not proved that he delivered any brougham to Mr. Collett's possession. With regard to the other two carriages, I think, after carefully considering the evidence and the exhibits, that the story told by the defendant is the more probable of the two. Even the evidence of the plaintiff's witness, Mr. Ferozsha Meherji, is negatively corroborative of the defendant's case. It is rather singular that no written agreement was made at the time, but more so, that no reply was sent to defendant's letter of 14th April 1867, in which he distinctly stated to plaintiff the terms on which he considers the carriages were left with him, and in which he gives notice of the sale. Had the terms not been correct or true, plaintiff should himself have written to contradict them. The case is certainly an unsatisfactory one; there is clearly enmity between the parties, and there is the fact of the delay on plaintiff's part which has prevented the evidence of the late clerk to the Official Assignee and of Messrs. Moncrieff and Campbell being taken; and it is only after taking the principal points produced in evidence, weighing their probabilities, and considering the negative evidence as well as the small amount of positive evidence, that the court has arrived at the conclusion that the defendant's story is the more probable of the two. He is, however, wrong in his account of the rent to be paid; that was evidently Rs. 2½ each or Rs. 5 for the two carriages, and not Rs. 5 each as now set up. With these observations, I record my finding on the issues as follows—The first I find in the negative and for defendant. The second I find in the affirmative and for defendant. The third I find in the affirmative and for defendant. The fourth I find as decreed. On the fifth, I find defendant only received two carriages, the barouche and mail phaeton. On the sixth, I find that defendant did refuse to deliver the brougham to N. C. Gandi, as he had not received a brougham from plaintiff for sale. On the seventh, I find defendant did refuse to deliver the barouche to Mr. Pherozsha Meerjee, but was justified in so refusing. I make the following decree.—That defendant do make over to plaintiff the barouche on receiving payment for the rent thereof from 8th January 1867 to the date of this judgment at Rs. 2½ per mensem, viz., Rs. 180 or thereabouts. That from the proceeds of the sale of the phaeton, Rs. 550, defendant do pay to plaintiff the balance after deducting Rs. 110 rent from 8th January 1867 to 9th September 1870; Rs. 50 for repairs, shafts, &c.; and Rs. 25 as commission for the sale, i. e., Rs. 550, less Rs. 185, total Rs. 365, with interest thereon at nine per cent. per annum from 9th September 1870 to date of judgment, and the total amount thus found to bear interest at 6 per cent. from judgment to payment. That under the circumstances each party do bear his own costs.

BENCH OF JUSTICES.

An adjourned quarterly meeting of the Bench of Justices was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday afternoon last, Mr. John Connon, Chairman of the Bench, presiding.

HOSPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

The first item for consideration was a memo. from the Acting Under-Secretary to Government, No. 4694, forwarding copy of an extract from a letter by the Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, pointing out how largely the hospitals in Calcutta and Madras receive aid from the Municipalities of those cities.

The Municipal Commissioner proposed that the item be recorded.

This proposition was seconded by Dr. Blaney, and carried.

The following item was also recorded:—Application from Dr. R. Anderson, Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Hussars, for the post of Health Officer.

THE MUTTON BUTCHERS' PETITION.

The next item for consideration was a petition from the mutton butchers of Bombay, praying that the slaughter-houses at Bandora should be removed to some suitable place in Bombay, and the Municipal Commissioner's report thereon.

The following was the report of the late Acting Municipal Commissioner on the petition:—

To the CHIEF SECY. to GOVT., General Department.

SIR,—The accompanying petition from some of the butchers of Bombay has only been got up at this time, because they know the changes that are taking place in the Municipality, and they think that they possibly may get back the slaughter-houses to Bombay. Such an event is not, I should think, possible, and it is in every point of view undesirable; the nuisance caused by the large number of animals that formerly crowded the Esplanade and the streets and lanes near the old slaughter houses on the foreshore has been entirely removed; and the animals, instead of living under such unhealthy conditions, have now not only free space or large sheds to live in, but have good grazing grounds and plenty of water within reach all the year round, the consequence being that the quality of the mutton has vastly improved. The butchers have increased in number and the demand for meat is far greater now than formerly, and the price of meat has not increased one pie per pound. These butchers do not like the arrangements at Bandora, because they object to the strict supervision that is kept over the animals they bring for slaughter, but all the leading butchers are aware of the advantages and would gladly see these persons leave the markets. If these butchers do not like the arrangements, their remedy is simple—let them leave the trade; there would be no difficulty in getting others, or indeed in letting out the supply of meat in the Bombay markets to contract; but this latter plan Mr. Crawford and I always opposed, as we thought that the public would be better served by a healthy competition among the traders. The butchers make very handsome profits under present arrangements. For example, the so-called "country mutton" butcher can purchase a sheep or goat weighing 25 lbs. for two rupees. His slaughtering, carrying, and coolie expenses amount to 4 as. But he can get one rupee for the skin, and can sell the meat at from 2 to 3 as. per pound, so that his clear profit is Rs. 1-14 at least. The Europe mutton butcher selling the meat at a higher price per pound, would make nearly double this. Most of the other statements in the petition are untrue.

The following resolution on the question was proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, seconded by the Chairman, and carried:—"That the mutton butchers be informed that their petition cannot be complied with."

THE SOORTEE BURIAL-GROUND.

The next item was a petition from some Soortees residing in Bombay, complaining of the closing of the burial-ground at Tank Bunder; and the Municipal Commissioner's report thereon.

The Municipal Commissioner said he did not think the distance to Worlee (to where the burial-ground had been removed) was farther than to Tank Bunder. He had been informed that the ground at Tank Bunder was very stony, and the corpses were not properly covered over, and they admitted in a letter that that was a convenience, as the "dirt and corpses were washed away by the waves." He had also received a letter from a gentleman stating that a very unpleasant smell arose from the ground. He had made enquiries and found that the present ground was inconveniently crowded. All that would be needed at Worlee would be to enlarge the ground, which could be done by taking in an adjoining piece, and enclosing the whole with a hedge, at a trifling cost, which could be defrayed out of discretional contingencies. He would therefore propose—"That the petitioners be informed that their petition cannot be complied with, and that arrangements will be made for enlarging their present burial-ground at Worlee."

The proposition was seconded by Captain Robinson, and carried.

MUNICIPAL CONTRACTS.

The next item was a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding for the information of the Justices a tabulated statement of the contracts entered into by him.

The list of contracts was read by the Clerk of the Peace. They were:—one for road scraping at Rs. 1,300 per mensem; for supplying road metal at Rs. 6½ per brass; another for road watering by cart at Rs. 3,535 per month and by bheestie at Rs. 2,601 per month; and a contract for printing.

The Municipal Commissioner said he did not think there was any occasion for him to say much on this subject. The contract for road watering had been let for Rs. 45,000 less than last year. Complaints as to the over-watering of the roads had been general; it was due to the style of discharge pipe with which the carts were fitted. This year he had taken the precaution of having it altered. The schedule contained all the contracts with the exception of two—one for the supply of bullocks for the Executive Engineer's department, which had been accepted at 9 per cent. less than last year; and the other was the road contract. Mr. Peile had left a memorandum in which he recommended the city being divided into two divisions—the roads in the first to be repaired departmentally, and those in the second by contract, and the results to be compared at the end of the year. It appeared to him a very proper thing to do. As fas as reconstruction was concerned, it could be given out by contract. In general repairs specifications would be required, and what he had done therefore was to give a contract for reconstruction, with the exception of three or four roads, which would be done departmentally and the results compared. All petty repairs would be done departmentally, and he trusted they would be done in a manner which would give satisfaction. They had got a good contractor at lower rates, and the work was being pushed on rapidly. What they intended doing was to lower all the roads by taking off 6 or 9 inches from the top. The material so obtained would be used in repairing the side-streets. Since the 1st inst. several good side-streets had been made. The estimate for this expenditure was put down at 5 lakhs, and they only had 3½ lakhs to spare, whereas to put out the whole of the roads in thorough repair, 13½ lakhs would be needed. He was afraid therefore that there would be some complaints, but all that possibly could would be done to put the roads into a thorough state of repair.

THE DRAINAGE QUESTION.

The next items were Government Resolution No. 4817, on Major Tulloch's Report on the Drainage and Sewerage of Bombay.

Major Tulloch's Report for the re-consideration of the Bench.

Petition of Nowrojee Byramjee and others, complaining that they have received no reply to their petition about the nuisance caused by the open side gutters near Sonapore Beach Road, Native General Hospital Street; and the Municipal Commissioner's Report thereon.

The following is the Government resolution of Wednesday last on the subject of the drainage:—

RESOLUTION—The Government fully recognize the extreme importance of the whole question of the drainage of the city of Bombay. At present, the three great drains at Lovegrove, Sonapore, and the Carnac Bunder encircle the town with filth, and to the present moment no steps whatever have been taken towards providing a remedy, although in the case of the Carnac Bunder, the Municipality are considering the matter. His Excellency in Council hopes that the Commander-in-Chief will rely on the assurance of the Government that it will, to the best of its ability, endeavour to bring about a real improvement on the existing state of matters.

The Municipal Commissioner said he hoped the Bench would not expect him to make a long speech on the question, as it was one which he had not yet thoroughly mastered. When Government said that "no steps whatever had been taken towards providing a remedy," he thought that was scarcely the case—(hear, hear)—as he believed they had examined and reported on and estimated for every possible, and he might say every conceivable, proposal—(hear, hear)—and they must now therefore make up their minds as to what scheme they would adopt. Both the drainage and the water-supply were inseparably connected, and Major Tulloch in his report strongly advocated the adoption of a water-closet system in Bombay, but that would involve the necessity of a large supply of water. In other words, they had a great number of schemes, which had never been considered generally from a financial point of view, and from that point they must now look at the question. It was perfectly useless that schemes should be suggested costing so many lakhs of rupees, unless they were prepared to expend the money. What he would ask the Bench to do was to allow him to draw up a memorandum, submitting to the Bench a statement of the financial position and his own proposals, and to state what sum of money he thought could be raised for general improvements, and when it had been decided what it was possible to raise, then they might consider what was to be done with it, to which one portion of his report he devoted, and the submission to the Bench of his own views and opinions on the subject, for their acceptance, modification, or rejection. With regard to the Sonapore drain question, the petitioners complained of the general nuisance of the open gutter, and also of its extreme danger to the public health. He would recommend the gutters to be closed in, but he was informed by the Executive Engineer that the fall of the gutters was so slight that the sewage would not run through, and if closed up they could not be cleared, and they would not clean themselves. There was one proposal which had been submitted under a former Commissioner for a series of pipe drains to be connected with the houses, and which could be fitted into any future system of drainage decided on. The next question was the fouling of Back Bay by the discharge of the sewage into it. They had had a good deal about the discharge of it into the harbour, and all the sewage that went into Back Bay would stay there until it became a cesspool. As the Bench was probably aware, Major Tulloch's report proposed the conveyance of the sewage out to Sion, and therefore the sewage that would go into Back Bay should be sent somewhere else. He would propose the following resolution:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to prepare a report showing the financial aspect of Major Tulloch's project for the water supply and drainage of Bombay with his own proposals on the subject." With regard to the petition, he was at a loss to advise the Bench what to do. He thought they had better inform them that they would do all they could to keep the drains clean. If the Bench thought that something ought to be done, for a sum of Rs. 9,000 or Rs. 10,000, a system of drainage might be constructed, which would fit into any general drainage scheme afterwards proposed.

Dr. Blaney seconded the Municipal Commissioner's proposition, and Dr. Lumsdaine enquired whether, if, as the Commissioner said, the nuisance could be removed by the introduction of pipe drains, there was any existing financial difficulty to that proposal.

The Municipal Commissioner said he thought not, as about Rs. 10,000 would suffice.

Dr. Lumsdaine said he thought the scheme suggested might be put into execution at once, especially as it could be so constructed as to fit into any subsequent scheme, and he thought that that locality had peculiar claims on them. He would, therefore, propose—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to propose and submit for the sanction of the Bench a scheme for the immediate removal of the nuisance complained of at Sonapore."

The Municipal Commissioner said he wished to mention one matter. One very essential part of the scheme would be the minute portions, which would affect each house—(hear, hear)—these could be first carried out by way of experiment at Sonapore, and as the people there were comparatively wealthy, they would not experience so much difficulty in getting them to make any small improvements necessary as they might experience in other quarters.

The Municipal Commissioner's resolution was then put and carried, and Dr. Blaney seconded Dr. Lumsdaine's resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The following item was recorded:—Government Resolution No. 4877, granting ground for stacking road metal at a rent of one rupee a year.

STREET TRAMWAYS.

The Municipal Commissioner said that four tenders had been received from Messrs. Stearns Hobart & Co., Messrs Lawrence and Co., Sir James Anderson and Co., and Mr. Addis. He had come to the conclusion that Messrs. Stearns Hobart's tender had better be accepted, as in the first place they offered the best terms, and in the next they, in 1865, obtained a concession from the then Municipal Commissioner, which was subsequently quashed on the ground that the Municipal Commissioner, in granting it, had exceeded his powers. He had also received a letter from Mr. Kittredge, in which he stated his readiness to proceed at once to America to procure the necessary material, and also that if the Bench objected to American capital, he would try and form a company in Bombay. But he thought they might do well with a little of it—(hear, hear)—and had told Mr. Kittredge so, as long as he did not introduce Mr. G. F. Train as manager. (Laughter.)

Some discussion then ensued regarding the other tenders, and a suggestion was made that they should all be read out. This was modified, and the following summary of each given:—

Messrs. Stearns Hobart's tender was to the following effect:—

1. The space outside the track mentioned in clause 10, to be maintained by us, to be increased to 18 inches.

3. The Municipality to have the right of purchase after 21 years, upon declaring their intention within six months after the expiration of the 21 years, and a renewed right to purchase at the end of every seven years, upon similar notice, the amount to be paid to be the value of the road, and for the good-will of the business of the tramways, an amount equal to 21 years purchase calculated on the average profits of the previous three years, and in this case we agree to pay the Municipality yearly Rs 2,000 per mile of single track, and Rs 3,000 per mile for double track, such rent to begin when the several tracks are first used for traffic.

Messrs. Lawrence and Co. proposed, if their tender was accepted, to keep the road in repair two feet on either side of the rails, the concession to be for fifty years, at the termination of that period the tramway to become the property of the Municipality without charge, or for 5 years certain, when the Municipality were to have the option of purchasing at 25 over and above the total short value. After dividends at 12 per cent are paid, the Municipality to be entitled to one-half, all profits over and above that amount.

Sir James Anderson and Co. (London), in their tender, reserved to themselves the monopoly of the traffic over the tramways subject to rules imposed by the Municipality; and undertook to pay a sum (unspecified) per mile royalty to the Corporation each year; to maintain the roadway 18 inches on each side of the line.

Mr. Addis also tendered for a single rail tramway, but it is unnecessary to give any details of his tender, as the Bench did not seem to entertain his application.

The following resolution was then proposed and carried:—

Proposed by H. P. LeMesurier, Esq., and seconded by Colonel Ballard, R. E.—"That the tender of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co. having met with the general approbation of the Bench, the Municipal Commissioner be authorized to consider the details with that firm, and to have prepared an agreement based on the tender now submitted for the final sanction of the Bench."

This concluded the business before the meeting, which then separated.

INDIAN ITEMS.

We hear of a first class monthly magazine being started in Calcutta on the 1st February next, under the editorship of a gentleman well-known in connection with the local Press.—*Pioneer*.

A DISHONEST CONTRACTOR.—A native contractor at Fyzabad has been tried and convicted of the offence of offering a bribe to an Assistant Engineer, D. P. W., and has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.

SIR SALAR JUNG.—A Bangalore paper says that when Sir Frederick Haines was at Secunderabad, Sir Salar Jung gave him a grand entertainment at a cost of Rs. 24,000. What with his visit to Bombay and entertaining Lord Northbrook on his own ground, Sir Salar Jung must have spent a small fortune.

FROM the first of April next the water-rate for rice-land on the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals has been fixed at Rs. 5 per acre on all land irrigated by natural flow of water, and Rs. 3-5-4 per acre irrigated artificially by lift. These rates are to include all waterings given up to the cutting of the crop.—*Englishman*.

Two Madras Colonels have received formal notice, under the authority recently given by the Secretary of State to the local Governments, that their services will not be required after a certain date, not very far distant. The notice has caused some sensation in military circles at Madras, especially among officers who are on "general duty"—or rather no duty.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The traffic receipts for the week ending 28th ultimo, for passengers &c., amounted to Rs. 50,701; goods, &c., Rs. 73,520; aggregating Rs. 1,24,222; or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 149. The receipts during the corresponding week in 1871 were Rs. 1,15,424; or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 138.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending 21st December were, for passengers, &c., Rs. 6,421-2-0, and goods &c., 8,358-10-4, making together 14,779-12-4, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 87-15-7. During the corresponding period in the year 1871, the receipts were Rs. 34,891-11-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 207-11-0.

A TIGER AND A BOA SHOT.—A very fine tiger, we learn, was killed near the Busrah station of the Calcutta and South Eastern State Railway a few days ago. Mr. W. K. Walker, the Traffic Superintendent, has forwarded the carcase to the Indian Museum in view to its being stuffed, if the authorities think proper to do so. At the same place a boa-constrictor was also caught on the 10th inst. The boa is about 16 feet long.

THE DANGERS OF CAR PROCESSIONS.—We think the police might be directed to put a stop to car processions in the crowded thoroughfares of Black Town. A wheel of one of these unwieldy vehicles gave way on Friday in Mint Street, and had the huge pyramidal superstructure come down, as it might have done, and as it is a marvel it did not, we should probably have had to record a loss of life equal to, or even greater than, that at the fire in the Moolla Street temple. The traffic through Mint Street is still completely stopped by the disabled car, which can only be removed in pieces.—*Madras Mail*.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.—The death is announced, under very curious circumstances, of Baboo Ressecase Mullick, a Bengali who returned from England only a week or two ago, as a barrister-at-law. He was the son of Baboo Shama Churn Mullick, a man of wealth and note in Calcutta, and landed in this country just in the nick of time to assume the position of heir to his father's property. After his father's death the deceased proceeded to Singapore, where it is supposed he had left an English wife, and upon his return, it being reported that the Baboo had, while in London, become a Christian, he was excommunicated by his caste. An offer of re-admittance to the family circle was however made and accepted, the deceased agreeing to perform the ceremony of penance as prescribed by the Shastras. The ceremony was to have commenced on Thursday, but on that very morning his body was found floating in a tank in Sealdah.—*Pioneer*.

A BOUNDARY dispute in Mysore, which resulted some time ago in a fight between two parties numbering about a hundred each the death of five persons and wounding of many others, the hanging of the chief offender, and the transportation for life of his two sons, is now bearing further fruit. It appears that the man who was hanged, before undergoing the sentence of the law, addressed the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, stating in his petition that during the judicial proceedings against him, bribes had been taken by the officers of the court. An inquiry has accordingly been held; the talook killadar has been put into prison for taking a bribe from the man subsequently hanged; a duffadar and some peons have been dismissed, and others, including a full power (native) district magistrate, are being examined as to the charges brought against them. Meanwhile an assistant commissioner has been ordered up to take over the duties of the magistrate suspended.

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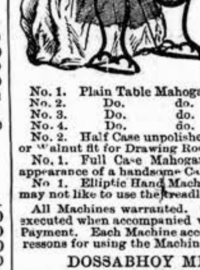
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Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
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London.............G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras..............Higginbotham & Co., and "Madras Mail" Office.
Matheran ....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund......" Observer" Office.
Poona...............Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; Chesson and Woodhall; and Royal Family Hotel.
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